

Behind
the turmoil
in the
territories

Page 2

THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LV, No. 16449 Monday, February 16, 1987 • Shvat 17, 5747 • Jomata Tani 18, 1407 NIS 0.80 (Eilat NIS 0.70)

EIGHT PAGES
FROM SUNDAY'S
The New York Times
WEEKLY REVIEW
INSIDE TODAY

Index up 2.1%

No c-o-l pay this month

By AVI TEMKIN

Post Economic Reporter
Wage-earners will not be getting a cost-of-living increment in their February paychecks, after the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday that inflation for January amounted to only 2.1 per cent.

The increase, which brought the consumer price index to 166.6 points on a 1985 baseline of 100, was 0.3 of a percentage point below the cutoff for an automatic wage increment.

The next cost-of-living increase will come with April paychecks.

Treasury and Bank of Israel officials were expecting an inflation figure of close to 2.5 per cent. Thus, the lower than expected rate of inflation was received with satisfaction by the Finance Ministry. However, a spokesman for the Treasury said yesterday that inflation for the coming months would remain above the monthly average for 1986. The ministry forecast that from May onwards the inflation rate would be lower than the 1986 average.

But the Treasury spokesman stressed that such a development would hinge on the government's ability to maintain budget discipline and impose restraints on wages.

Bureau officials said yesterday the inflation for last month reflected only partially the impact of the Jan. 13 devaluation of the shekel. The full effect of the change in the rate of exchange would be felt during the current month, the officials said.

In an attempt to keep the inflation rate as low as possible, the Treasury has vetoed several times requests by the Industry and Trade Ministry to approve hikes in the prices of goods and services still under government control. The Finance Ministry has also clashed with the Energy Ministry which wants to raise the prices of fuel and petrol.

January's increase in the CPI came chiefly from the relatively steep 5.8 per cent price hike for produce and the 2.6 per cent rise in food prices. In addition, transport and communication prices rose by 3.1 per cent.

Marked price increases were also registered in culture and education services, up 3 per cent, and health services, which rose by 4.7 per cent as a result of increase in the fees charged by health funds and private doctors.

These increases were partially offset by a 4.8 per cent fall in the prices of clothes and footwear, a result of seasonal factors, and a drop of 0.4 per cent in housing prices. In the past 12 months housing prices have risen some 14.8 per cent, compared with an increase of some 24 per cent in the general index.

Bungled car-bomb at K. Sava hospital

By YORAM GAZIT

KFAR SAVA. — The Arab occupants of a car were injured early yesterday morning when an explosion occurred in the vehicle near the entrance to the Meir hospital where they were apparently planning to drive the car bomb into the hospital compound, police said.

No Israelis were injured in the explosion.

A PLO spokesman in Tunisia said his organization was responsible for the blast.

The bomb exploded shortly after 6 a.m. inside the car, which was parked near the hospital parking lot.

Police said they suspected the bomb exploded by accident as it was being handled by the car's occupants.

Shamir hails move on 'non-Nato ally' status

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Prime Minister Shamir, on the eve of his departure for the U.S. yesterday, described the impending American recognition of Israel as a "major non-Nato ally" as the "formalization" of the long-standing friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Shamir said in a radio interview last night that the new status — expected to be formally announced by the White House during Shamir's visit to Washington this week — has both "political significance" and "practical importance."

The Reagan administration last week asked the Senate Armed Services Committee to approve "major non-Nato ally" status for Egypt, Australia, Japan, and South Korea, as well as Israel. The Senate approval is expected to be a "formality." It will mean that Israel will be able to purchase U.S. weapons at slightly lower cost than before, enter into

new joint weapons development projects with American firms and receive research and development grants it has not previously qualified for.

The status, unlike NATO membership, does not commit either country to come to the defence of the other nor does it make Israel a member of an anti-Soviet alliance.

Israel and the U.S. have been negotiating the award of this status for several years, but American agreement in principle had not been assured until the visit of Vice President George Bush last June.

Shamir described its forthcoming status as "a gesture towards Israel and its government and, perhaps, towards its prime minister." It is not clear whether Shamir will seek to negotiate specific deals based on Israel's new status during the current visit.

Shamir, in a briefing to the cabinet on his nine-day itinerary and on

goals, said he would stress objections to new U.S. arms sales to Arab countries. The controversial subject of an international conference for Middle East peace was not mentioned at the cabinet meeting. Shamir and his Labour rivals apparently preferring to leave a resolution of the dispute until after his return from the U.S.

Shamir stressed in the IDF radio interview that, while he would present his own opposition to an international conference, he would explain that there were conflicting views over the question within the cabinet and that, so far, there was no cabinet decision one way or the other.

At a news conference at Ben-Gurion Airport at midnight shortly before flying to the U.S., Shamir reiterated his opposition to the idea of an international conference.

"The best way to arrive at peace in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Ukrainian Orthodox Bishop Antony (left) and John Demjanjuk Jr., the son of the accused, who arrived from the U.S. yesterday to attend the trial. (Dan Landau)

Case to centre on identity issue

Demjanjuk goes on trial today

By ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The long-awaited trial of John Demjanjuk, believed to be "Ivan the Terrible" of the Treblinka extermination camp where 850,000 Jews were put to death, opens this morning in the Small Hall of Jerusalem's Binyanei Ha'uma. "Ivan the Terrible" operated the gas chambers at the camp.

Supreme Court Justice Dov Levin will head the bench which includes District Court Judges Dalia Dorner and Zvi Tal.

Demjanjuk will be defended by Buffalo lawyer Mark O'Connor, assisted by another U.S. lawyer, John Gill. The team was joined recently by Tel Aviv criminal lawyer Yoram Sheftel, after O'Connor had interviewed a number of Israeli attorneys.

Demjanjuk has been in custody at Ramle jail since he was extradited by the U.S. last February. The case involving the cancellation of his American citizenship — for fraudulent declarations on his visa application and his eventual deportation had dragged on for about five years.

The case here hinges on the prosecution establishing that Demjanjuk was indeed "Ivan the Terrible." The defence does not deny the crimes ascribed to "Ivan the Terrible." In fact, O'Connor will simply argue that his client is not the person who committed the crimes.

The trial is expected to last between three and six months.

Court sessions will be held Monday through Thursday, from 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4-7 p.m. The trial is open to the public, and in view

(Continued on Page 4)

Kupat Holim strike extended

By JUDY SIEGEL

Post Science and Health Reporter
The Kupat Holim Cholim management was reeling last night after the surprise announcement by striking administrative and maintenance workers that they would extend their walk-out "through the end of the week" instead of ending it tomorrow morning.

An emergency meeting of the health fund management is to be held this morning to decide what measures to take against the 9,000 workers, who took an "organized vacation" from their jobs in Kupat Holim hospitals and clinics around the country yesterday.

The strikers are demanding the 14 per cent increase granted to employees of all Histadrut-affiliated enterprises three months ago. The Histadrut health fund maintains that it cannot afford to pay the increase, as it has been forced by the government to cut its budget drastically.

The strike caused little more than anger and discomfort yesterday. But a Kupat Holim spokesman said that "if it goes beyond a second day, we will be in an unbearable situation."

The administrative and maintenance workers said last night that geriatric hospitals owned by Kupat Holim would run on a Shabbat schedule during the strike. The geriatric hospitals initially were originally not included in the strike.

The workers also threatened to continue the strike into next week "if no one talks to us."

The Health Ministry is keeping silent, but is watching the dispute carefully. If the Kupat Holim workers get a 14 per cent increase, their counterparts in government hospitals will demand the same.

Food was not prepared in Kupat Holim hospitals yesterday and where there were no leftovers from Shabbat, hospital directors ordered catered food. But the sandwiches and soup did not meet the dietary requirements of many of the patients.

All elective operations were postponed at Kupat Holim hospitals. Some clinics didn't open, as the keys to the buildings — generally handled by the administrative workers — were not handed over to the doctors and nurses.

Hundreds of volunteers and relatives of patients went to the strike-affected hospitals yesterday to help dish out food and clean the toilets.

May be first of several activists released

Yosef Begun freed

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

Prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun has been freed from Chistopol prison in the Tatar Republic, a top Soviet official said on American television yesterday.

The Kremlin has been stung over the last week by adverse publicity surrounding Moscow street protests against Begun's imprisonment.

"I made a telephone call just now, and I got the news that his case was resolved," Soviet Central Committee member Georgi Arbatov said on the CBS network's *Face the Nation* programme. "He's free now, I can tell you."

Contacted by *The Jerusalem Post* in Moscow last night, Begun's wife Inna said she had heard nothing more than was reported over the BBC and the Voice of America about her husband's release.

As far as she knew, she said neither she nor her son Boris had any further information.

Asked whether she tended to believe the report, Mrs. Begun said, "I don't think Mr. Arbatov could have made such a statement to the world at large unless it was true."

Begun, 56, a mathematician and a Hebrew teacher, was sentenced in 1983 to seven years' imprisonment and five years' exile for anti-Soviet activity.

On Wednesday Boris Begun is to begin serving a 15-day jail term for his participation in the Moscow demonstrations for his father's release.

The five days of protest began last Monday in Arbat Street, a shopping mall about two kilometres from the Kremlin. The demonstrations grew each day, and culminated on Friday, when security agents beat and arrested protesters.

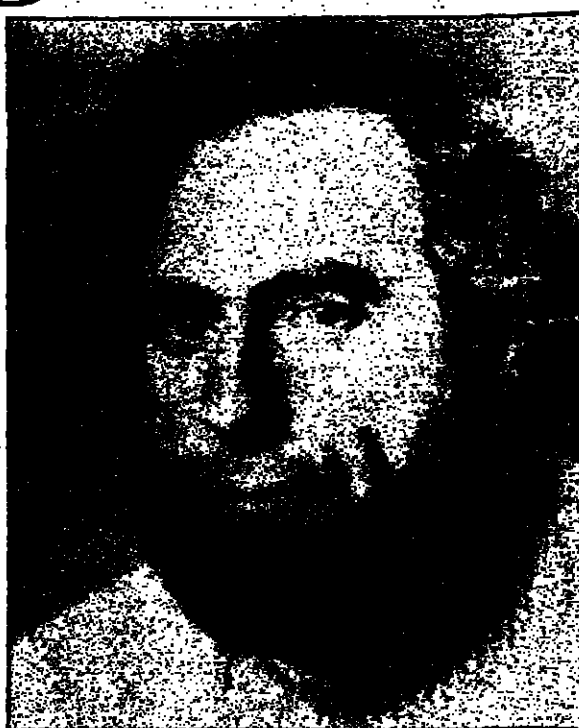
The official Soviet news agency Tass reported yesterday that a group of refuseniks had made an appeal to participants in a Kremlin-sponsored peace forum.

The unusual report of a protest action also suggested that several other prominent Jewish activists will soon be freed from prison and allowed to leave the country.

"As for Zachar Zunshein and Alexei Magarik, no one is going to keep them in the Soviet Union. The same is true of [Yuli] Edelshstein and [Mark] Nepomnyashchy," Tass said of imprisoned Jews.

Tass said the refuseniks' appeal was posted in the lobbies of hotels where a series of round-table discussions on peace and disarmament are taking place.

About 1,300 Soviet and foreign scientists, politicians



Yosef Begun

(Reuters)

and celebrities are in Moscow for the forum.

But, another element of the Kremlin's policy was also apparent in Moscow yesterday.

A separate group of protesters was hustled away by plainclothesmen yesterday when it tried to unfurl banners near the Kremlin, witnesses said.

They said the group tried to display banners of the Group to Establish Trust between East and West. Group members said last week they wanted to draw the attention of participants at the peace forum to their argument that peace required more East-West contacts and mutual understanding.

A number of media personalities and writers from Western countries, including actress Claudia Cardinale and authors Graham Greene and Norman Mailer, are at the forum.

(Continued on Back Page)

Major Austrian weekly suggests:

Waldheim people behind Mock letter

By ILONA HENRY

Jerusalem Post Correspondent
VIENNA. — The Austrian weekly *Profil* today traces the origins of the controversial "Mock letter" to friends and supporters of President Waldheim, as the mystery surrounding the letter continues to be the main topic of the Austrian press.

In the letter purportedly written by Austrian Vice-Chancellor Alois Mock to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the leader of the Austrian People's Party is supposed to have agreed to persuade Waldheim to resign — for health reasons — during the course of this year. Both Thatcher and Mock have denied the existence of such a letter.

Publication of a copy of the letter last week by *The Jerusalem Post* generated a political storm in Vienna, reviving accusations by right-wing circles against the World Jewish Congress, as well as against other anti-Waldheim circles.

Reporting the latest findings of his intensive research during the past few days, *Profil's* senior correspondent Hubertus Czernin says that the course of events in the case indicates that only friends and supporters of Waldheim could have been interested in fabricating such a letter.

The fact that a World Jewish Congress affiliate office in London was the first recipient of a copy of the letter in the beginning of January indicates that the senders wanted this organization to become active once again, *Profil* concludes. Such action by the WJC would enhance Waldheim's standing in the eyes of Austria's public, the magazine says.

WJC official Eric Rosenbaum told *Profil*, "It is clear to us that somebody wanted to mislead us to commit a grave mistake. Even if the letter had been authentic, it would have guaranteed Waldheim's staying in office."

Profil says it will continue to investigate the mysterious circumstances surrounding the mailing of the letters, which bore postmarks from the franking machine of the Cyprus High Commission in London. The letter to *The Jerusalem Post* bore the postmark of December 29, 1986, while another copy sent to *Le Monde* was stamped December 30.

Commenting on the letter, the *Oberoesterreichische Nachrichten* in Linz says that even if the letter was a forgery its basic tenor coincides with

(Continued on Page 7)

S. Lebanese Shi'ites rally behind Amal leader

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The Amal Shi'ite leader in South Lebanon, Daoud Daoud, is expected to rescind his resignation after receiving an overwhelming vote of confidence from the local population.

Observers here and in Lebanon said that the redoubtable Daoud, who has held sway over the 400,000 Shi'ites in the south for over six years, would probably resume his post in the near future.

They maintained that his resignation, announced last Monday, was designed to test the depth of his support at grass roots and regional levels, as well as among the Amal hierarchy in Beirut.

The plan, they said, appeared to have succeeded. Since Daoud made the announcement, his home in the village of Bidyas east of Tyre had been inundated with visitors, civic dignitaries and village heads urging him to reconsider.

Amal's central leadership, anxious to avoid even the slightest hint of disunity in its ranks, issued a statement immediately after Daoud's declaration, categorically denying his resignation.



Daoud Daoud

(AFP)

They stressed that Amal had the utmost confidence in Daoud and his policies.

Daoud has been under pressure lately from extremist elements within Amal, and members of the fanatical Hizbullah (party of God) on the fringe, because of his so-called moderate stance towards Israel and the continued existence of the

security zone in South Lebanon.

For his part, Daoud has made clear his concern about what he describes as the excesses of the Hizbullah, especially the co-operation between the Iranian-backed movement and Palestinian terrorists.

He has sought authority to crack down on the extremists, including unruly elements within the Amal militia, who have lately been accused of harassing local residents.

Although no friend of Israel, Daoud has adopted a pragmatic approach towards the security zone and the continued presence of the IDF and its proxy, the South Lebanese Army.

He has stressed, on more than one occasion, that as long as the zone exists there will be attacks against it. These attacks, however, would not originate from "liberated areas" under his jurisdiction.

By saying this, Daoud was hoping to placate the hardliners, who demand action against the "occupying forces," while trying to avoid Israeli reprisal raids against the local residents.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Credit of a brand-new sort!

DISCOUNT EXTRA

Credit Account

Buy Whatever You Like - In 10 Instalments and More.

The 1987 Novelty
From now on — available to everyone — a unique personal account, providing an agreed amount of additional "revolving" credit for an absolutely unrestricted period.

DISCOUNT EXTRA
It places at your disposal an endlessly renewable amount of credit, up to a fixed agreed ceiling.

DISCOUNT EXTRA
It is YOU that decides how much of your available credit to use.

DISCOUNT EXTRA
Wherever, or whenever, you buy, you will be able to pay for it in instalments, simply repaying each month 10% of the total credit you've used up, until the end of that month.

DISCOUNT EXTRA
It makes you perfectly independent of "easy-payment" plans that any shop or other enterprise may offer you.

DISCOUNT EXTRA
Whatever you buy, you'll be entitled to all the reductions and benefits that normally go along with a "cash" purchase, even though you're getting long-term credit!

DISCOUNT EXTRA
Your Extra credit could be at your disposal today! Visit your Israel Discount Bank branch to obtain it.

* From NIS. 100 upwards.

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

10,000 quit Rashidiyeh as siege ends

TYRE (Reuters). — At least 10,000 Palestinian refugees, many gaunt from hunger, streamed from South Lebanon's Rashidiyeh camp early yesterday when Shi'ite Moslem fighters lifted their siege for the first time in 17 weeks, police said.

They said the exodus began at dawn after the Shi'ite Amal militia announced the partial lifting of the siege, saying the refugees could leave the camp for five hours a day to buy food and seek medical attention.

Refugees thronged this city port, shopping for food and meeting friends and relatives they had not seen throughout the four-month "Camp war."

Some left for other refugee camps in the area. "I will not return (to Rashidiyeh) because the situation there is intolerable," said 40-year-old Aliya al-Ahmad.

Amal has apparently responded to mounting international pressure to end the Palestinian-Shi'ite feuding in which about 800 people have

been killed since September 30.

The loosening of the siege followed Amal's reoccupation of positions at the Sidon-area village of Maghdousheh, located on a strategic hilltop dominating the country's coastal road and seized by Palestinians in a frontal assault last November.

In Beirut, meanwhile, the plight of refugees in Bourj al-Barajneh camp remained bleak despite emergency supplies of flour and milk powder which reached the shantytown early Saturday under the supervision of Iranian and Syrian officials.

Amal has allowed scores of wounded or sick women and children to leave the camp, and the militiamen were seen handing out food and blankets to refugees clustered in a local school.

Pauline Cutting, a 35-year-old British surgeon who has been working at Bourj al-Barajneh's Haifa clinic, said Saturday that refugees still inside the camp were beginning to die "directly and indirectly because of malnutrition."

Sporadic fighting between Amal militiamen and Palestinians continued there and at the sister camp of Shatilla Saturday. Four people were reported killed in the feuding.

Cutting said some flour was driven into the shell-scarred Bourj al-Barajneh camp Saturday morning, but the supplies were not expected to last more than a few days.

Cutting also was quoted yesterday as saying six people died, and she amputated the legs of seven others gunned down when they rushed to meet food trucks trying to get into Bourj al-Barajneh.

The London Sunday Times quoted her as saying that a total of 24 people were wounded in the bombardment last Friday by the Amal militiamen besieging the camp who blocked UN trucks.

Unidentified men, meanwhile, seized food belonging to a UN relief organization in south Lebanon, saying it will be taken to Rashidiyeh, a UN official in Vienna said yesterday.



Wounded Palestinian men were evacuated with women and children from the Rashidiyeh refugee camp near Tyre after Shi'ite Moslem militiamen lifted a four-month siege of the camp. Lebanese Red Cross ambulances and Iranian embassy cars transported the refugees to Sidon. (AFP)

Jets raid 11 Iranian towns

BAGHDAD. — Iraq said yesterday its warplanes raided Teheran, Isfahan and 10 other towns and cities to make Iran's leaders understand "that insistence on war means more destruction for Iran."

A high command communiqué said Iraqi warplanes carried out destructive raids on Teheran and the holy city of Qom at 11 p.m. Saturday.

Iraqi aircraft have raided Teheran 10 times in the past four days and Qom more than 25 times since Iran launched its cross-border offensive on southern Iraq on January 9.

The communiqué said that yesterday Iraqi jets yesterday hit Tabriz, Dezful and Pol-e-Dokhtar, as well as the town of Aiwan, 40 km. east of the border town of Sumar, for the first time.

Other towns raided were Khorramabad and Kuhdasht in the west, Shahpur in the north-west near the Turkish border, Jwara, Doroud and

Qudarez, the communiqué said. Iraqi jets flew 105 sorties yesterday, and one aircraft was lost — the second in the past 24 hours and the 14th since January 9, the communiqué said.

The vice-chairman of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, Izzat Ibrahim, said on Saturday: "Iraqi air raids will be stepped up in the forthcoming period to cover all Iranian territory unless Iran listens to Iraq's appeal for peace."

The official Iranian news agency Irna said an Iraqi war plane was shot down yesterday by Islamic Guards over the central Iranian city of Isfahan.

Irna quoted an Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps communiqué as saying the jet, a MiG-25, was hit by a surface-to-air missile at 65,000 feet, and the wreckage rained on Isfahan suburbs.

Iran yesterday confirmed that Hadi Khamenei, brother of Presi-

dent Ali Khamenei, had been wounded in a handgrenade and machinegun attack by members of the Majahedin Khalk underground last Wednesday.

The attack occurred in the north-eastern city of Mashhad during a parade to mark the 8th anniversary of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution.

Khomeini was reported to be in hospital in "satisfactory condition."

Minister of Information Mohammad Reza Shahrabi told the newspaper Ettelaat that the attacker and his commander were killed by Revolutionary Guards, who lost one man in the incident.

Mujahedin sources told the Associated Press office in Nicosia, in a telexed message from Paris, that an Iranian intelligence officer, a Moslem cleric and 50 other people were wounded in the attack. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Ireland goes to the polls tomorrow

By DAVID HOROVITZ

JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT LONDON. — If the Irish Republic of the 1980s were an individual, it would have been arrested long ago. The national debt is so colossal that the entire nation's tax revenues only just meet the interest payments; unemployment is currently 20 per cent and rising; interest rates are Europe's highest at over 13 per cent; and emigration is back to levels of the 1940s and '50s.

Amid these rather numbing statistics, the nation goes to the polls tomorrow, voting in a general election.

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald and Charles J. Haughey are the two contenders for leadership. Each is determined to win the political battle he has waged in the Republic throughout the 1980s — Garret the Good versus Charlie the Visionary.

FitzGerald and his Fine Gael party have been in power since 1982, inheriting an economic crisis precipitated by Haughey's irresponsible public spending, and doing little to put matters right.

FitzGerald's only widely acknowledged achievement has been the Anglo-Irish Agreement, which granted Dublin a formal role in policy formulation in the north through an intergovernmental conference.

The agreement was received warmly in the Republic, even among supporters of Haughey's Fianna Fail party, and Haughey's public hostility to it has probably cost him a fair amount of support.

Still, as late as last week, Haughey was thought to be coasting to victory and a majority in the 166-seat Dublin parliament — the Dail. This despite a chequered past that has included bugging the telephones of cabinet colleagues and an involvement in IRA gun-running.

A 70-minute TV debate last Thursday seems to have thrown a spanner in the works.

FitzGerald, wide-eyed and wearing a determined expression, apparently won the day over his blustering opponent. Where FitzGerald spoke in specifics, detailing the tax reductions and welfare cuts he plans to implement, Haughey was all generalities.

While FitzGerald has been largely ineffectual in the last four years, particularly in alleviating economic hardships, he has been hampered by the demands of the Labour Party, his erstwhile partner whose decision to pull out of the coalition precipitated the election.

Haughey's economic record, by contrast, is downright appalling. In the years after the 1979 oil crisis, when government revenues were falling and welfare systems were being cut back all over the world, Haughey was establishing a welfare state that bled the Republic's economy dry, and was wasting further funds rewarding political favourites.

Neither man seems truly fit to lead the country out of its present quagmire, but while FitzGerald deserves the benefit of the doubt, there is nothing in Haughey's past to suggest that he is the man for the hour.

Aquino sticks to peace bid despite rebel truculence

MANILA. — President Corason Aquino will continue offering peace to Communist rebels, despite a vow by the New People's Army to wage "a just war" against her government, the spokeswoman for the government's peace panel said yesterday.

"We feel that to just give up completely and order the military to kill them, all is not in line with the compassionate policies of this administration," Alice Villadolid said. "So the instruction of the President is to hold out for peace."

On Saturday, the general staff of the 23,500-member rebel army and the Communist umbrella group, National Democratic Front, vowed to resume military operations following expiration of a 60-day ceasefire on February 8.

"We will hit all enemy units, be they regular, paramilitary or private armies conducting operations,

harassing and intimidating the civilian populations in our areas," an NPA statement said.

Meanwhile, in the hamlet of Namulandayan, relatives buried 17 civilians who survivors said were gunned down by soldiers in a massacre last Tuesday. The poor farming community is 145 km north of Manila.

Four of the victims were aged between four and 13, and two were in their eighties.

The killings occurred after NPA guerrillas, who had slept in the village the night before, ambushed an army patrol, killing a lieutenant.

Army officers have denied the massacre allegations and said the civilians died in a crossfire between the military and NPA rebels.

President Aquino, who before she became president criticized the army for human rights violations, ordered an immediate inquiry. (AP, Reuters)

Punjab state minister fired for bowing to Sikh priests

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Punjab Agriculture Minister Harbhajan Singh Sandhu was dismissed from the state cabinet yesterday for having complied with an edict of Sikh priests by joining a new Sikh opposition party.

The Press Trust of India news agency said Governor Siddhartha Shanker Ray dismissed Sandhu on the advice of Chief Minister Surjit Singh Barnala for joining the United Akali Dal Party, dominated by Barnala's hardline opponents.

PTI said the speaker of the state legislature had served a notice on Sandhu demanding that he explain why he should not also be disqualified from that body for defecting to another party.

Under an Indian law, a member of parliament or a state legislature loses his seat once he defects to a rival party.

Embattled Barnala said on Saturday most of his supporters in the 115-member state assembly had defied an ultimatum from the high priests of Sikhdom and were backing his bid to stay on in power.

Barnala, the president of the moderate ruling Akali Dal, had turned down an ultimatum to dissolve his party and join the United Akali Dal.

The five priests, who would disqualify him from office, demanded that he resign or be removed from office.

Barnala has denied a statement by the priests that up to 17 of his 47 supporters in the Punjab legislature had deserted him in response to the edict. He told reporters that there had been no large-scale desertions from his party.

Paris reinforces police force for terror trial of Lebanese

PARIS. — One thousand extra police have been deployed in the French capital in advance of the trial of suspected Lebanese guerrilla leader Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, due to begin on February 23, police sources said yesterday.

Police at airports and railway stations have been put on alert and major shops, theatres, cinemas and shopping centres have been asked to tighten security.

Abdallah, 35, is believed by the police to head the far left Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction (Farl).

Meanwhile, West German police searched hundreds of automobiles and people at the border with France over the weekend in connection with the investigation against two suspected Lebanese terrorists held in West German jails.

The suspects, Mohammed Ali Hamadi and his brother Ali Abbas

Hamadi, formerly lived in Saarland state near the French border.

Police are investigating the possibility that they were part of a terror ring that plotted attacks in West Germany and France, Bonn security sources said.

Some 1,600 people and 800 cars were searched during a three-day period at border crossing points in Saarland state, a border police spokesman in Saarbrücken told the associated press. The action ended yesterday after "nothing relevant" to the investigation was found, he said.

Police refused to say exactly who or what police were seeking during the border checks. They said only that the searches were in connection with the Hamadi brothers' arrests and the kidnappings of two West Germans in Lebanon, Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt. (Reuters, AP)

Ukrainian party official sacked for abuse of power

MOSCOW (Reuters). — A Communist Party official in the Ukraine has been dismissed following the unlawful arrest of a reporter who exposed abuses of power. Ukrainian party leader Vladimir Shcherbitsky said yesterday.

Shcherbitsky, also a member of the ruling Soviet party politburo, said in the party newspaper Pravda that Boris Goncharenko, party chief for the Voroshilovgrad region, had been sacked after gross violations of the law in the region.

These included the arrest on hooliganism charges of reporter Viktor Berkhin in the city of Voroshilovgrad last July.

The dismissal of Goncharenko, 60, a member of the party Central Committee in Moscow, followed the sacking last month of A. Dichenko, a senior Ukrainian KGB security police officer, for his role in Berkhin's arrest.

Shcherbitsky said in a front-page article that several other officials, including Voroshilovgrad city party chief O. Kotlyar and R. Zverev, head of the region's city council, had been severely reprimanded.

Ambush sparks fear of terrorist wave in Italy

ROME (AP). — Romans laid flowers yesterday at the site of an ambush where two policemen were shot to death, and Italians expressed fears of a possible return of the terrorism that bloodied their streets not long ago.

Up to 10 assailants, armed with automatic weapons and shotguns, attacked a mail truck Saturday, killing two police escorts and seriously wounding a third before fleeing with an estimated \$850,000.

The meticulous planning, and methods used in the ambush carry the hallmarks of other attacks by left-wing terrorists, said a Rome police official.

While he would not rule out the work of "common criminals," the official said a claim of responsibility by the most feared of Italy's urban guerrillas, the Red Brigades, and the allied Union of Fighting Communists, "appears credible."

"A spectre that returns," wrote the Rome daily Il Messaggero in a front-page editorial yesterday, echoed the mass-circulation daily Corriere della Sera: "a very black

Saturday that creates fears of a return of the years of lead," referring to the rampant terrorism of the 1970s.

Premier Bettino Craxi condemned "the horrible and fanatic violence that has cut off the life of men who served the state and collective will," and promised to use "every means possible...to impede a new diffusion of criminal terrorism."

In a residential area of western Rome, citizens yesterday laid wreaths and bunches of flowers at the site of the attack.

At nearby San Camillo Hospital, where two of the four getaway cars were later found abandoned, the wounded officer was recovering slowly.

Dr. Michelino de Medici said 29-year-old Pasquale Parente was in "improving but still guarded" condition after surgeons removed six bullets and bullet fragments from his body.

An anonymous telephone caller to a newspaper office in Bologna on Saturday claimed the attack on behalf of both the Red Brigades and the Union of Fighting Communists.

Soviet police shift to high-tech

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI
JERUSALEM POST CORRESPONDENT BONN. — The Soviet state security agencies may have obtained technological information from the West German Federal Office of Criminal Investigations (BKA) that could help the Soviets in their fight against political dissidents.

The technology is a tool in analyzing and identifying voices. The BKA says it is the world leader in this field largely due to its sophisticated electronic data-processing equipment.

In West Germany, voice identification is a tool in criminal cases involving the recording of suspects' voices, such as in kidnapping cases.

In the Soviet Union, however, voice identification can be used in identifying callers to dissidents whose phones are being tapped. Soviet affairs experts told The Jerusalem Post.

Sources at the BKA told The Post that a Soviet delegation visiting the BKA headquarters in Wiesbaden last year was given access to and information about the voice-identification programme.

Although much of the information was public knowledge, the Soviets apparently were given additional information which the BKA is not compelled to disclose in court, such

as the *modus operandi* of various pieces of equipment.

The Soviet affairs experts said that if valuable information in this field was indeed revealed to the Soviets, this was a grave mistake by West Germany.

The Soviet Union lags behind the West in computer technology, and the development of a voice-identifying device has been a long-standing aim of Soviet state security organs, both for use against dissidents and for other purposes.

In his novel *The First Circle*, written some 20 years ago, Alexander Solzhenitsyn described a scene where a group of engineers in a special political prison for scientists during the post-war Stalin era is ordered to develop such a device to enable the secret police to track down political opponents.

PASSAGE TO INDIA
המסע אל הודו
NOW OPEN
THE WORLD'S FIRST GLATT KOSHER INDIAN RESTAURANT, "PASSAGE TO INDIA"
Come capture the spirit of India's varied and exciting cuisines, especially prepared for you in a traditional and authentic way, by our special team of chefs from India.
Book your table NOW — Tel. 03-441 638
1 Yordet Basra St., Tel Aviv, Sun. — Thurs. 12:00 — midnight; Sat. — 7:00 p.m. — midnight.
We also serve delicious vegetarian meals.

B'TAYAVON
STRICTEST OBSERVANCE OF SHMITA
GLATT KOSHER LITVINSKY MIN. HAMSHADRIN
B'TAYAVON
is closed this week for renovations and improvements
We shall reopen on Sun. Feb. 22
Reservations: Tel. 02-538547

The Jerusalem Post Pessah Fair
in aid of The Forsake Me Not Fund for the needy elderly.
Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem. Wednesday April 15th
If you are a craftsman/woman, or the producer of an interesting consumer item and would like to take a stand at our fair please contact us immediately. Space is limited. Beverlee Black (02-551627), Ray Bernard, Sam Orbaum (02-551628).
The Jerusalem Post.

TOURIST PROMOTION
Grand Opening Give-Away
Choose from:
★ FREE! 2 DAYS RENT-A-CAR
Includes insurance and unlimited mileage
★ FREE! DINNER FOR TWO
★ FREE! SIGHTSEEING TOURS
FOR DETAILS ON HOW TO QUALIFY
Call 02-531841

NO OBLIGATION TO PURCHASE
* This offer is limited to gainfully employed tourists between the ages of 25 and 60 who take part in a 90 minute tour of our new vacation resort in Jerusalem.

SOTHEBY'S
FOUNDED 1744
SPRING SALES 1987
JERUSALEM, LONDON
PAINTINGS
19TH-20TH CENTURIES
We accept works by the artists:
Chagall, Soutine, Epstein, Kissing, Lipschitz, Pascin, Modigliani, Pissarro, Zadkine, Lieberman, Lesser Ury and Jewish artists from the Berlin and Paris schools, as well as the following 20th century artists: Nolde, Pechstein, Kirschner, Heckel, Grosz and others.
Sotheby's 20th century painting expert will be here next month for evaluations.
JUDAICA
We are still accepting books, manuscripts, religious artifacts, paintings and graphic material.
For appointment, please apply by phone to our office:
19 Dov Hoz Street, Tel Aviv 63416. Tel: 03-246897, 03-223822

IN BRIEF

Jordan-Palestinian unit resumes talks

AMMAN (Reuters). — A joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee yesterday resumed talks on providing welfare aid to 1.3 million West Bank and Gaza Palestinians in a chilly atmosphere and under a virtual news blackout. Official media also did not report Saturday's arrival of Khalil al-Wazir, known also as Abu Jihad, military aide to PLO chief Yasser Arafat, to lead the Palestinian side at the talks. Wazir was expelled from Amman last July.

Sri Lanka troops claim major gains against Tamil rebels

COLOMBO. — Troops inflicted heavy casualties when they captured a major Tamil separatist training camp on the eighth day of a government offensive in northern and eastern Sri Lanka, a security forces spokesman said yesterday.

Security forces captured the training camp at Kiran in the eastern district of Batticaloa on Saturday, causing heavy casualties, the spokesman said, but he gave no figures.

U.S. Navy sailors roaming Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA (AP). — At least 2,000 American sailors roamed this Mediterranean port yesterday, a day after the aircraft carrier USS Nimitz and two accompanying ships arrived for a four-day port call. A U.S. consulate official said. The Nimitz arrived in Alexandria after the carrier USS John F. Kennedy ended a six-day port call in Israel and returned to station off the coast of Lebanon.

China comes up with anti-terrorist pistol

PEKING (AP). — China has developed a lightweight pistol for fighting hijackers and terrorists which uses special bullets that do not penetrate glass or airplane cabin walls, the Xinhua news agency reported yesterday.

Xinhua quoted Li Weim, director of the China Light Weapons Institute, as saying the pistol will also make a nice gift after gold-plating and precious stones and miniature carvings are engraved into the handle.

Few Americans believe Reagan 'always' truthful

WASHINGTON (AFP). — Only eight per cent of Americans questioned in an opinion poll believe President Ronald Reagan "always" tells the truth.

The poll, whose results were issued Saturday by the weekly U.S. News and World Report and the television channel Cable Network News, showed that around two-thirds of those asked believed he was usually, or almost usually honest.

ONE OF A KIND
THE WINDMILL HOTEL JERUSALEM
There are many hotels in Jerusalem... But only one super three star hotel
► Strictly kosher
► Shabbat elevator
► Walking distance to the city center and Old City
► Great family plan rates
► Facilities for family functions
Jerusalem's one of a kind three star hotel
3 Mendele Street
Jerusalem 92147 Israel
Tel: 02-663111 Telex: 26536

Bronfman foundation launched

"All the protest and opposition is absurd," Angel says. "If it were up to the nature preservation organizations, we would still have barren hills throughout this country."

What makes the project more controversial is that it is supposed to be educational as well. Schoolchildren throughout the country will be asked to contribute money. The 1,500 school representatives will take a train from Nahariya to Dimona on Thursday, then catch a bus to Sede Boker. Because this is a *shmita* year, the children will be forbidden from cultivating by Jewish farmers in the biblical land of Israel must lie fallow — the children will not plant trees. They will however, give a kind of unwitting endorsement to a project plagued by dissent.

Dying Aids victim David Hefner and his Brazilian wife Maria leave St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York on Saturday after exchanging wedding vows. They were married in a civil ceremony three years ago and dreamed of a religious wedding on Valentine's Day. (AFP telephoto)

Bronfman said that the total amount of funding was not definite yet, but in the first year it would be about NIS 4.8 million. "If we do the job, that amount will grow."

Even before it went public, CRB initiated a few projects in Israel. One, sponsored by the Neve Tzedek Theatre, aims to promote cultural activities in development towns. A second, organized by the Israel Festival, will coordinate a national street theatre competition.

For further information, write to CRB's temporary address, 1 Rehov Marcus, Jerusalem, or call Talia Aharoni (03) 250122.

CONCERT. - Estela Castro, the leading actress of the Uruguayan National Comedy, has been invited by Wizo to visit Israel and is scheduled to present a "Cafe Concert" in Spanish at Wizo, Tel Aviv on February 18 and in Carmiel on February 23 and March 4.

one-session event.

For the first time, a men's pair competition was held parallel to the women's pairs. Winners were Oren (Warren) Feigin and Asher Axelrod of Jerusalem, over Shabi-Salton and Efrat-Aviram. The event was the smallest of the tournament, with only two sections in play. But it was only added to the schedule after the tournament had begun, and can be expected to grow in future years.

The mother-and-daughter combination of Ora Dan (Rehovot) and Gita Shebek (Jerusalem) and their partners, Mike Mazar and Yuval Shahar, scored a surprise victory in the mixed teams of four. Their score of 108 victory points was six better than Yanir (Ziva Yanir, Dita Katzir, Yoram Bavi and Zvi Linger). Tied for third and fourth were Melech (Hanita Melech, Ruth Lieberman, Moshe Katz and Motti Gelbard), and Sanders (Tom and Carol Sanders, Radin, Wei, Sundelin).

Earlier winners were Lev-Shaufel in the open pairs (2. Porat-Engel; 3. Dumbovich-Ziliagyi; 4. Sundelin-Gullberg). Porat-Levit in the mixed (2. Brechner-Rich; 3. Hayczuk-Friedlander; 4. Birman-Birman) and Menahem Ravid in the individual.

Directors of the tournament were headed by Yisrael Erdenbaum, and included Edmon Lev-Nor, Ilan Shefiz, J. Press and Uri Leibovich.

Bronfman said that the total amount of funding was not definite yet, but in the first year it would be about NIS 4.8 million. "If we do the job, that amount will grow."

Even before it went public, CRB initiated a few projects in Israel. One, sponsored by the Neve Tzedek Theatre, aims to promote cultural activities in development towns. A second, organized by the Israel Festival, will coordinate a national street theatre competition.

For further information, write to CRB's temporary address, 1 Rehov Marcus, Jerusalem, or call Talia Aharoni (03) 250122.

CONCERT. - Estela Castro, the leading actress of the Uruguayan National Comedy, has been invited by Wizo to visit Israel and is scheduled to present a "Cafe Concert" in Spanish at Wizo, Tel Aviv on February 18 and in Carmiel on February 23 and March 4.

Teil Zwei Teil Zwei
Robert Rosenberg

with the rebbe, Shmuel talked about this and that. But for one minute he poured out his heart about his son.

"The rebbe said to me, 'You keep me posted about your son. And when he gets married you send me an invitation'.

"Meanwhile," said the rebbe, "here's a bottle of vodka for you to celebrate with when the time comes," Shmuel reported.

"Shmuel stayed in New York another few days, sleeping at a cousin's and then he got the phone call.

"It was my wife and she said that our son had met a girl at the university, and maybe it was something important and I should come home. So I came home and we went to meet

And sure enough, it turned out she didn't need the operation. You see, it's like proof, if you need proof."

The rebbe did not of course come to Shmuel's son's wedding.

"He doesn't even go to any celebrations in his neighbourhood. You should see how hard he works, 16 hours a day, and then he'll take two hours and go down and make children happy. Such an important man making children happy. It gives meaning in life."

If the rebbe had come, he would probably have stayed at the red brick and gabled-for-snow duplicate of his Brooklyn house which was built in less than a year at Kfar Habad, built because the rebbe apparently hinted that it would be nice to have such a house for the time when he comes to Israel. The house can be seen from the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway, not far from the turn-off to the airport, its gables incongruous among the citrus groves.

Meanwhile, the fight is on over whether the rebbe is the Messiah.

In Bnei Brak, that's a much more important question than whether Labour and the Likud have become like a pair of quarrelling parents, ready for divorce but believing that it would be bad for the children, who have already figured out which parent they'll stand by when the inevitable divorce occurs.

(Continued from Page One)

of its historic and educational importance, still photographers and TV crews will be permitted to work right through the sessions.

The trial will be held in Hebrew with simultaneous translations into English, Ukrainian and other languages.

The proceedings will be broadcast daily on Israel Radio's first network. The regular programme schedule of the first network will be suspended throughout the trial.

Morning broadcasts will be relayed between 8:30 and 12:30. Afternoon sessions will be transmitted between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m.

The Broadcasting Authority's spokeswoman said yesterday that ITV had hoped to be able to film the entire trial for archival purposes, but that it was too costly an undertaking.

The Justice Ministry has issued short biographies of the three judges and four members of the prosecution team.

Justice Dov Levin was born in Tel Aviv in 1925, a sixth-generation sabra. In the pre-state period he joined the IZL underground and worked as a civilian employee of the Mandatory Police in Jerusalem. During the War of Independence he served as an infantry officer.

Levin completed his legal studies in 1951 and engaged in private practice until he was appointed to the Tel Aviv Magistrates' Court in 1966. In 1972, he was elevated to the Tel Aviv District Court, whose deputy-president he became in 1979.

Dalia Dorner, the second member of the bench, was born in Turkey in 1934 and came to this country 11 years later. She received her law degree from the Hebrew University in 1956 and subsequently joined the IDF, working first as a prosecutor on military tribunals and, between 1973 and 1979, as a judge on the IDF Appeals Court.

Dorner was appointed to the Tel Aviv District Court in 1979.

Zvi A. Tal was born in Poland in 1927 and brought to this country eight years later. From 1940 to 1942 he studied at the Bnei Akiva yeshiva in Kfar Haroeh. For the next three years he served in the Hagana, he was a member of the IDF during the War of Independence.

Tal completed his legal education at the Hebrew University in 1953. After working as various law offices he went into private practice. He was appointed to the Jerusalem District Court in 1978.

The head of the prosecution team, State Attorney Yona Batman, was born in Jerusalem in 1929. After graduating from high school in 1947, he joined the Jewish Settlement Police and later the IDF. He completed his legal studies in 1956 and later studied criminology at the Hebrew University.

In 1958 Batman joined the Jerusalem District Attorney's Office and in 1966 became first deputy to the state attorney. He was appointed state attorney in 1982.

Prosecution-team member Dennis Goldman was born in England in 1935, qualified as a lawyer in 1958 and came on aliyah three years later. Between 1963 and 1967 he worked with the Interior Ministry's legal adviser and joined the State Attorney's Office in 1968. Since 1970, he has been the director of its department for international matters. He headed the interministerial team investigating Menegle's whereabouts.

Michael Shaked, senior assistant (criminal matters) in the Jerusalem District Attorney's Office, is a native of Jerusalem. He received his legal training at the Hebrew University. A lawyer since 1971, he was in private practice and joined the District Attorney's Office in 1979.

The fourth member of the prosecution team, Michael Horovitz, was born in the U.S. in 1951 and came to this country from Holland in October 1973. He graduated from the Tel Aviv University law faculty in 1981, while working in the fraud section of the police and joined the Tel Aviv District Attorney's Office in 1984.



FISCHER

TENNIS

Technology for winners

Only The Best For The Best

Fischer Tennis Racquets
Special offer at rock bottom prices.

<p>E. Krausz Tel Aviv 03-410726</p>	<p>S. Dank Haifa 04-247735</p>
--	---

© FISCHER 88-89



WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 8.15 per line, including VAT. Insertive every day of the month costs NIS 163.30 per line, including VAT, per month.

JERUSALEM Museums

ISRAEL Museum. Exhibitions:

Karel Hlavin, includes priestly blessing (until 23.10); New York City's 50th Generation, New York City Artists @ Jews of Goteborg, Photographs and Items of Jews of Goteborg, Sweden @ Avar Alto, 1958-1976, 23.10-1.11.1992; The Jewish People (until 22.2) @ New Painting Acquisitions: Auguste Renoir, Pablo Picasso @ Joshua Borkovsky: Mirrors, The Garden, primordial 23.10-1.11.1992 @ Rega Group, first in a series of group shows, Fresh Paint (until 16.2) @ Animals in Ancient Art (Rockefeller) @ Islamic Art, architecture, arabesque, etc. @ Ancient Glass Exhibit @ Bethlehem Embroidery, dresses and costume parts @ Photography in Nature @ Art in Context, audio-visual programme @ Big and Small, 23.10-1.11.1992 @ Children's world @ Jewels of Children's Literature (until 25.2) @ Permanent exhibitions of Archaeology, Judaism and Ethnic Art.

VISITING HOURS: Main Museum 10-5. At the Israel Museum in English: 3. Guided tour of Archaeology galleries in English: 3. Free art lesson and demonstration by Michael Ben Dov for children.

L.A. MAYER MUSEUM FOR ISLAMIC ART.

Visiting hours: Sun-Thurs. 10-11; Fri. closed. Sat. and holidays 10-11. 2 Hapnatch St., 60119-9VZ. Bus No. 15.

Conducted Tours

HADASSAH

Hourly tours of the Chagall Windows at Kiryat Hadassah on the half-hour. * Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY

English tours daily Sunday through Thursday. Menorah Square, 17 arr. from the Brofman Reception Centre, Administration Building. Buses 9, 28, 46, 28 & 23 to the first underground stop 2. Givat Ram Campus, 58 arr. from the Sherman Building. Buses 9, 28, & 24. Tel. 592315.

AMIT TOURS

(formerly American Mizrahi Women). Free Morning Tours - 8 Alkalai Street, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-699522.

TEL AVIV
Museums
TEL AVIV MUSEUM. Exhibitions: *Sittings* © Oskar Kokoschka, 1888-1880. Selection of Prints and Albums, Trends in Geometric Abstract Art © Edward Munch, prints: *Death, Love and Anxiety* © VISITING HOURS: Sun-Thur. 10-2, 5-9, Sat. 11-2, 7-10; Fri. closed. *Helena Rubinstein* Photographs. Exhibitions: David Hockney Photocollage, *Welding Boats*: Sun-Thur. 10-2, 5-9, Sat. 11-2, 7-10 Fri. closed.


Conducted Tours
AMIT WOMEN (formerly American Mizrahi Women). Free Morning Tours - Tel Aviv. Tel. 220187, 233154.
WIZZO. To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 222020. Jerusalem, 222692; Haifa, 388917.

ORT. To visit our technological High Schools call Jerusalem 533141; Tel Aviv 386171, 232331, 240529; Natanya 33744.
PIONEER WOMEN - IN'AMAT. Morning tours. Tel Aviv, 210791, Jerusalem 244976.

HAIFA
Museums
HAIFA MUSEUM. 28 Shabbat Levy St. Tel. 04-523335. Exhibitions: *Moderns Arts Facing the Mirror - The Israeli Caricature*, Now, *Arts - Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period*, Egyptian textiles, terracotta figurines, *Black & Edelweiss*; world paper cuts. *Open*: Sun-Thur. & Sat. 10-1; Tues, Thur. & Sat. also 6-9. Ticket also admits to National Maritime, Pre-Historic and Japanese Museums.

WHAT'S ON IN HAIFA, dial 04-840940.

OTHER CENTRES
ESRA. Tonight, Feb. 18, 8:30 p.m. "Nuclear Disarmament and the Halacha", Rabbi Cardozo, Yeh Liberman, Wolfson St. Herzliya.



CINEMA

JERUSALEM

Affairs of the Heart: Trolis Chénobes a Manhattan 8:30; Best Agents: Yezzo and His Mate 9:30; Trois Hommes et un Couffin 9:15; Zorba the Greek 7: Rage time 9:30; **Classmate/Dance:** Floating Words 7; More So Blind 8 (small hall); Les Carabiniers 10 (small hall); The Night Porter 9:30; Eddie: A Hard Day's Work 9: Edition: Averaging Force 4:30, 7, 9; **Hallelujah:** Avram Pappo 6:15, 7:15, 9:15; **Hellscape:** The Yellow Submarine 7:15, 9:15, 9:45; **Kfir:** Boubas 4:30, 7, 9; **Mitchell:** Back to School 7, 9; **Oryginal:** Blue Velvet 4:30, 9:45; **Orion Or:** Orion 4:30, 9:45; **Orion Or:** Orion 4:30, 9:45; **Orion Or:** Armed and Dangerous 4:30, 7, 9; **Orion Or:** Et la Tendresse...Borde 4:30, 7, 9; **Orion Or:** Brother From Another Planet 4:30, 7, 9; **Ridge 4:** 6:45, 9:15; **Rice:** Barry Lindon 4:30, 8; **Sensadur:** My Beautiful Laundrette 7, 9:15.

Tel Aviv

Bela Lasker: Love and War 11:15 p.m.; **Bani-Yehuda:** Harem 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Chai 1:** Heartbeat Ridge 4:30, 7, 9:40; **Chai 2:** Joelhus Ten and Now 7:25, 9:45; **Chai 3:** Malcolm 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Chai 4:** Blue Velvet 11, 2:35, 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Chai 5:** Ruthless People 11, 2, 5, 7:30, 9:45; **Clarena Onat:** Legal Eagles 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Dance:** Top Gun 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Danzon:** Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Delellio 1:** My Beautiful Laundrette 11, 1:30, 4:45, 7:15, 9:30; **Delellio 2:** A Room With a View 11, 1:30, 4:45; **Monat Lisa:** 7:15, 9:40; **Delellio 3:** Sid and Nancy 11, 4:45, 7:15, 9:40; **Druks:** Averaging Force 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Film 12 minutes:** Esther: The Fly 5, 7:15, 9:40; **Gat:** Jumpin' Jack Flash 5, 7:15, 9:40; **New Gardens:** Boubas 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Shalev:** 200 Hours 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Hot Target:** 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Ismail Gaden:** The End of the Summer 8:30; **Lav 1:** Orion Belt 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Lav 2:** Summer 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Lav 3:** Summer 2, 5, 7:40, 9:40; **Lav 4:** Choose Me 7:40, 9:40; **Limon Hanelandshay:** Peggy Sue Got Married 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Pritz:** Honor 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Back to School:** 4:30, 7:30; **Oryginal:** crocodile Dundee 4:30; **Parla:** Troops of Blood 12, 2, 4, 7:15, 9:30; **Peeri:** Echo Park 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Shalev:** Hannah and Her Sisters 4:30, 7, 9:30; **Silver:** My Third Problem 5, 7:30, 9:40; **Tamir:** Unanswered: Shapergass 7:30, 9:40; **Tekhelet:** closed for renovations; **Tel Aviv:** Averaging

Force: Hallelujah 4:30, 7:15, 9:30 (exc. Thur.); **Tel Aviv Hallelujah:** Mission 10 at 1; **Shosh:** Only Mon. True Stories 7:30, 9:30; **Zakoni:** The Shogun 4:30, 7:30, 9:30.

NABSA

Amphitheatre: Hannah and Her Sisters 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; **Anson:** Heartbreak Ridge 4:15, 6:45, 9:15; **Atzmon 2:** Back to School 4:45, 7:15, 9:30; **Chess:** closed for renovations; **Keren Or Hanelandshay:** Forbidden 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Ovalis:** Boubas 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Oryginal:** Blue Velvet 9:45, 9:15; **Peeri:** Crocodile Dundee 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Raw-Gat 1:** Jumpin' Jack Flash 4:30, 7:15; **Raw-Gat 2:** Peggy Sue Got Married 4:30, 7, 9:15; **Sue:** Averaging Force 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Shavit:** My Beautiful Laundrette 7, 9:45.

RAMAT GAM

Anson: Heartbreak Ridge 4:30, 7, 9:40; **Lily:** Hannah and Her Sisters 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Jumpin' Jack Flash:** 7:15, 9:40; **Ordan:** Boubas 7:15, 9:30; **Raw-Gat 1:** Ruthless People 5, 7:35, 9:45; **Raw-Gat 2:** A Room With a View 4:45, 7, 9:40; **Raw-Gat 3:** Malcolm 5, 7, 9:40; **Raw-Gat 4:** Joshua Then and Now 5, 7:20, 9:40.

NEKELYA

Daniel: Legal Eagles 7, 9:30; **Daniel:** Mission 7, 9:30 (exc. Wed.); **Daniel:** Raw Deal 4:30, 7:15, 9:30 (exc. Mon.); **Hachal:** Back to School 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **New Trilux:** Stitches 7, 9:15, 9:15.

NOLOM

Anson Hanelandshay: A Breed Apart 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **Bigdial:** Heartbreak Ridge 7:15, 9:30; **Savory:** Detective School Dropouts 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

BAYTAN

Atzmon: Averaging Force 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

GIVATYIM

Hadar: Averaging Force 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

RAMAT HASHARON

Kochler: La Roum 11, 7; Heertburg 9:30.

PETAH TIKVA

G.S. Machal 1: Thunderbolt and Lightfoot 4:30, 7:15, 9:30 (exc. Tue.); **G.S. Machal 2:** Mona Lisa 4:30, 7:15, 9:30; **G.S. Machal 3:** Trouble in Mind 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

KRYVAT ONO

Community Centre: Big Trouble in Little China 6:30; Clockwork Orange 9 p.m.

Copyright © 1987 The New York Times

Political Medicine

Reagan, Apostle of Less, Assures Expanded Health Care for Elderly

By ROBERT PEAR

WASHINGTON
RONALD Reagan, twice elected on a promise to cut back social programs, may be remembered as the President who set in motion a historic expansion of Medicare, the Federal health insurance program for 31 million elderly and disabled people.

It was Mr. Reagan, at 76 the country's oldest Chief Executive, who raised the issue in his State of the Union Message last year, calling on Dr. Otis R. Bowen, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, to develop recommendations. When hot disputes between factions in the Administration delayed a specific proposal, Congress began a bipartisan stampede to develop one.

Geriatric health care is now rivaling Social Security as a crucial domestic issue. It is politically volatile for many of the same reasons: Elderly people vote. Many live on fixed incomes. Few can pay the costs of long-term care, even with help from their children.

Last week Mr. Reagan came down on the side of those in his Administration who wanted to expand Medicare to cover catastrophic illnesses. He said he was offering a "comprehensive plan" to improve protection for people under 65 years old and for the elderly in nursing homes. But the core of his proposal, the part that provoked fierce debate within the Administration, calls for the Government to pay hospital and doctors' bills for elderly people suffering long or severe illnesses. In return for an additional premium of \$4.92 a month, Medicare would cover an unlimited number of days of hospital care, and the beneficiary's out-of-pocket payments for Medicare-covered services would be limited to \$2,000 a year. There is no limit now.

Dr. Bowen said last week that he had known catastrophic illness was a "smoldering" issue. When he presented his proposals at a November news conference, without White House review, he outwitted and outraged conservatives, including some of the President's closest advisers. They said the Bowen plan was itself a catastrophe because it would replace private insurance with a Federal program. This, said Peter J. Ferrara, a Washington lawyer who worked at the White House in 1982-83, made the proposal "the exact opposite of what the Reagan Administration has been saying for six years." But other Republicans urged the President to take the initiative back from the Democratic-controlled Congress, and they prevailed.

Democrats are hoping to broaden the Reagan plan somewhat.

Conservatives were bitter over their defeat because they knew that President Reagan had considered the issue carefully and repeatedly. They see his handling of the issue as a paradigm of problems plaguing the Administration, now that many zealous conservatives have left the White House staff.

But it was Mr. Reagan himself, on his own initiative, who called for a study of insurance to cover catastrophic illness. He appears not to have had any specific solutions in mind when he highlighted the problem in his 1986 State of the Union Message. Dr. Bowen, though, had studied the issue for several years and knew exactly what he wanted. The Reagan proposal is remarkably similar to one publicly advocated by Dr. Bowen before he was named Secretary.

Mr. Reagan's interest in catastrophic health insurance dates back to his days as Governor of California, and it extends beyond the elderly. Recently, when his advisers were focusing on a private-sector role in medical insurance for the elderly, Mr. Reagan asked about Federal help for handicapped children. His sympathy for hardship apparently won out over his philosophical commitment to minimizing Government's role.

The Health Insurance Association of America criticized the Reagan proposal as an unwarranted encroachment on an industry that collects more than \$6 billion a year in premiums for policies to supplement existing Medicare coverage. But the industry may not make a last-ditch fight. "We don't want to look as if we are negative or callous," said James A. Dorsch, Washington counsel for the association of 340 insurers.

Calls for a Broader Plan

Groups representing elderly people, physicians and hospitals generally support the proposal, although they say it must not divert attention from a bigger problem: the need to finance nursing home care. The Reagan plan would provide only studies of how to help the 1.4 million elderly Americans living in nursing homes, where care costs an average of \$22,000 a year. But some of the excitement surrounding the proposal stems from a belief that it might lead ultimately to new Federal coverage for such care.

"If we can get the door open, we can address the long-neglected issue of long-term care," said Dr. Robert N. Butler, a former director of the National Institute on Aging who is now a professor of geriatrics at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York. "Peo-

ple already pay for nursing home care, but it's under duress, out of pocket, when they are most vulnerable." Dr. Butler contended that general revenues should be tapped for Medicare coverage of long-term care, an expensive proposal that is unlikely to pass at a time of budget constraints.

President Reagan said his proposal, in contrast, would not add to the Federal deficit because it would be entirely financed with premiums. The Government estimates that 30 million people would pay the \$59 premiums each year, but only 1.4 million would need to take advantage of the new benefit.

Premiums to Rise With Costs

Under Mr. Reagan's proposal, the premium would increase each year roughly in proportion to the cost of medical care, which rose 7.7 percent in 1986 — seven times the rate of increase in the Consumer Price Index.

Population projections help explain the demand for new health benefits. The Census Bureau estimates that the number of people 65 and older will rise from 28.6 million in 1985 to 34.9 million in the year 2000 and 64.6 million in 2030. Meanwhile, it says, the number of people 85 and older, those most likely to need long-term care, will more than triple, from 2.7 million in 1985 to 8.6 million in 2030.

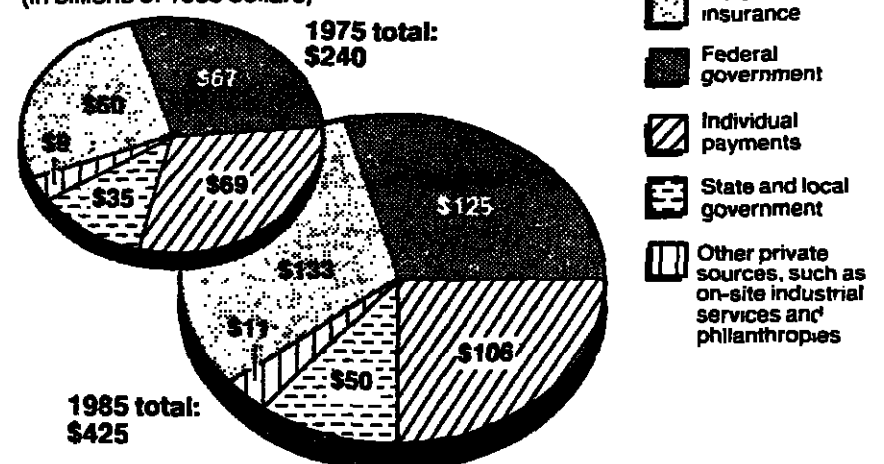
For those not eligible for Medicare, Mr. Reagan recommended other steps, such as a state requirement that catastrophic coverage be included in health plans offered by employers. Dr. Bowen said that 30 million people under 65 years old have no health insurance, but Mr. Reagan does not propose any new program to assist them.

Joseph A. Califano Jr., who was a White House aide when Medicare was created in 1965, said that Mr. Reagan's proposal showed his "acceptance of the reality that Medicare is a very popular Great Society program." But, he said, there should be "hard and fast controls over the cost of catastrophic care," including payments to doctors and hospitals, "so you don't give them a blank check."

The rising cost of health care in the Reagan years has paradoxically revived interest in the idea of national health insurance, which was ridiculed a decade ago as too expensive to contemplate. Some health economists seriously advocate national health plans as a cost-control device, saying they would give the Government new power to negotiate fees with doctors and hospitals. But, Mr. Califano said, "in the real world, the political power of doctors and hospitals is so substantial" that it would be difficult for the Government to achieve major savings by such negotiations.

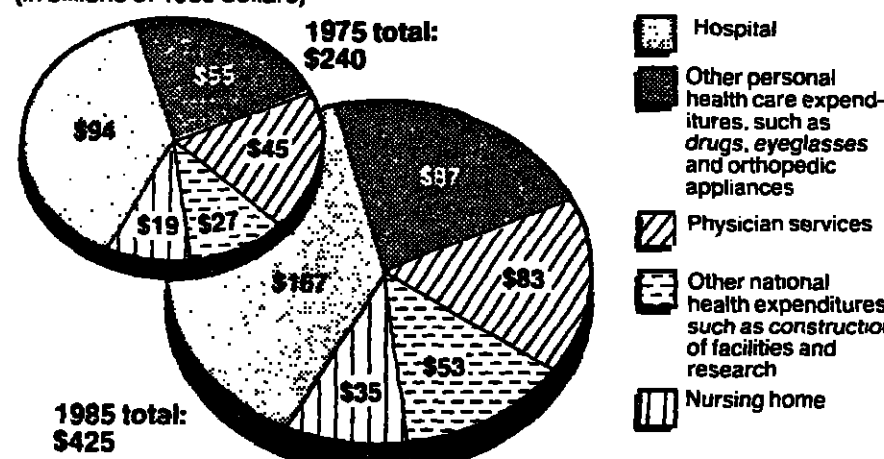
The rising costs of health

Who pays the nation's medical bills
(in billions of 1985 dollars)



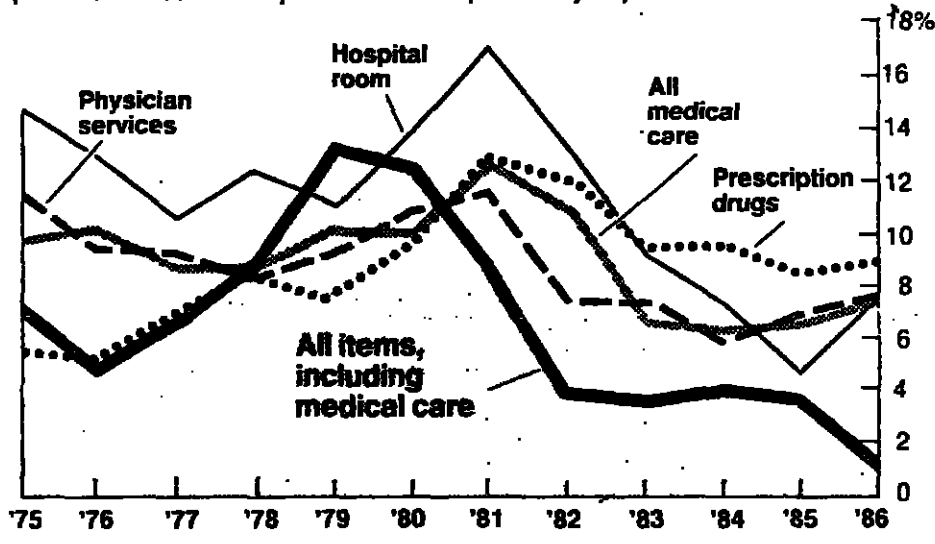
Where the money goes

(in billions of 1985 dollars)



Paying more for care

(Increases in consumer price index from previous year)



The aging population (in millions)

	65 and over	Percent of total	85 and over	Percent of total	Total U.S. population
1975	22.7	10.5%	1.8	0.8%	216.0
1980	25.7	11.2	2.3	1.0	227.7
1985*	28.6	12.0	2.7	1.1	238.8
Projections					
1990	31.7	12.7	3.3	1.3	248.7
1995	33.9	13.0	4.7	1.8	259.6
2000	34.9	13.6	6.5	2.3	256.0
2010	38.2	13.8	8.8	2.9	283.2
2030	64.6	21.2	16.5	5.2	304.8
2050	67.4	21.8	16.0	5.2	309.4
2080	73.1	23.5	18.2	5.9	310.8

*Estimate
Sources: Department of Labor; Census Bureau; Department of Health and Human Services; Health Care Finance Administration

A Violent Suppression of Protesters in Moscow Raises Grim Questions

Gorbachev Calls for Civil Rights, but Will They Be Enforced?

By BILL KELLER

MOSCOW
WHILE scores of political prisoners were getting out of Soviet jails and labor camps last week, a Government commission was at work on a sweeping revision of the Soviet criminal code that, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, promised, will make it harder in the future to put people "behind bars and behind barbed wire." The release of the dissidents — 140 were freed, and a like number of cases are being reviewed — appeared to be for foreign consumption and the intelligentsia. Mr. Gerasimov briefed foreign correspondents, but the Soviet press made only a passing reference to it. And by week's end some of the good will had been dampened by a brutal crackdown on protesters appealing for the freedom of a dissident not included in the pardon.

The criminal law revisions, however, are one indication that Mikhail S. Gorbachev — the first leader since Lenin with a law degree, and the only lawyer in the ruling Politburo — puts unusual emphasis on the law as a tool for stimulating economic and social change.

Another commission is drafting a law that the authorities say would protect journalists from reprisals by the officials they criticize and allow greater access to information. Revisions in the courts are also under discussion, almost certainly including measures to insulate judges from the influence of party officials and possibly an expansion of a defendant's right to a lawyer.

Arkady I. Vaxberg, a lawyer and commentator for



Demonstrators in Moscow mall last week protesting the imprisonment of dissident Iosif Z. Begun.

the newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta, said last week that Mr. Gorbachev's efforts are partly aimed at bringing the 1961 criminal code in line with his proposals for economic decentralization and greater openness. Mr. Vaxberg predicted that the 100-member commission working on the criminal code revisions would curtail two stat-

utes used to suppress dissent. He said the law against "slandering the Soviet state" would likely be repealed, and the law banning "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," under which most of the newly freed prisoners were originally arrested, would be narrowed.

Mr. Gerasimov said that penalties will be "softened" for many offenses, and that the number of crimes subject to capital punishment would be reduced. In particular, Mr. Vaxberg said, the commission will take aim at laws hindering economic activity. Contrary to Mr. Gorbachev's call for individual initiative, the current legal code still permits the arrest of private entrepreneurs for "speculation" or leading "an antisocial, parasitic way of life." "Many things that were prohibited before are now not simply allowed, but encouraged," Mr. Vaxberg said. "The purpose of legal reform is to release energy, initiative and independence."

A draft of a new law to be discussed this year would allow citizens to sue officials for, say, denying them a resident permit or the right to build a house. Depending on how far this right is extended, it could be an assault on the immunity that officials have constructed for themselves. "It is especially important to do away with this protection if Gorbachev hopes to end the principalities that have been created by powerful party bosses in the republics," said Roy Medvedev, a maverick Soviet historian. Rights already guaranteed to citizens are often flouted in a court system in which the police, prosecutor and judge cover before local party officials.

Vladimir I. Terebilov, chairman of the Soviet Supreme Court, said recently that lawyers are debating broad changes in the courts. One proposal would divide

the office of the general procurator, who both investigates and prosecutes criminal cases. Lawyers say the system tilts heavily in the prosecution's favor. Another proposal would give defendants the right to a lawyer from the moment they are charged, if not from the time of arrest. Now defendants are on their own until the procurator completes a preliminary investigation.

As with much of Mr. Gorbachev's agenda, legal change faces resistance. "There are comrades who think the harsher the better," Mr. Gerasimov said. And Mr. Vaxberg said his readers want tougher sentences, not lighter ones.

In any case, nothing in what Mr. Gorbachev has proposed so far will convince many Westerners that he is transforming a police state into a society that respects civil rights. While he wants judges to be free of pressure from party officials, judges would still be party members, subject to discipline from Moscow. While the press may get new protections, it will still be a Government press. Asked whether the new citizen grievance law would permit Jewish "refuseniks" to sue emigration officials who denied them an exit visa, Mr. Vaxberg said it was "unlikely." Nor have the commissions, as far as is known, discussed restrictions on the security police, who maintain wide latitude to arrest and try citizens in their own tribunals.

Last week plainclothesmen swarmed over a small group of demonstrators protesting in behalf of one prisoner, Iosif Z. Begun. Protesters and reporters covering the incident were roughed up, and several were detained. It was an ugly reminder that very strict limits on individual initiative remain firmly in place.

The World

Investigators Find New White House Iran Documents

The White House commission looking into the Iran-contra affair turned up a trove of previously unknown documents last week and decided to pry its investigation for a week to evaluate them.

Officials familiar with the new material, retrieved from the National Security Council's top secret computer files, said it detailed new links between the White House and private efforts to aid the Nicaraguan rebels — at a time when Congress had placed sharp legal restrictions on such aid.

The links reportedly included one between Lieut. Col. Oliver L. North and a Central Intelligence Agency official in Costa Rica who was later dismissed for helping the rebels.

The new material was also said to include exchanges between Colonel North and Robert C. McFarlane, the former national security adviser, who played a leading role in White House efforts to sell weapons to Iran and obtain the release of American hostages.

Mr. McFarlane was admitted to Bethesda Naval Hospital last week after swallowing an overdose of the tranquilizer drug Valium, in an apparent suicide attempt. Mr. McFarlane, who has not perjured with Iran-contra investigators, blamed himself for the arms deal scandal and the consequent damage to President Reagan and the country's foreign policy, his friends said.

Appearing for the second time before the commission headed by John Tower, the former Republican senator from Texas, Mr. Reagan declined a request to order two former aides in custody.

The aides, Vice Adm. John M. Poindexter, Mr. McFarlane's successor as national security adviser,



Robert C. McFarlane

and others, have exercised their constitutional right not to testify against themselves.

White House officials also confirmed a report that senior Presidential aides knew last year that there had been dealings with radical elements in Iran, but made no mention of it as Mr. Reagan had repeatedly said.

President Bush, one of those who knew, acknowledged that the Iran arms disclosures had ended his support of Mr. Bush's consideration for the Republican nomination for President in 1988, said of his role in the Administration: "If I'm going to take credit for the good things then I've got to be man enough to take the associational guilt."

Centras Losing Battle for New Aid

The contras seemed to be losing the battle in Washington last week. The Reagan Administration, convinced that prospects were now bleak in Congress for early renewal of aid, decided to postpone its formal request for \$100 million for the anti-Sandinista Nicaraguan rebels. Administration officials said the request would probably not be made until September.

Support for contra aid, which faded during the Iran arms scandal, could be weakened further by the continuing investigations into the arms sales and the diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Some Administration officials describe President Reagan's support for the contras as a personal "obsession" that is hard to translate into workable policy, a charge sharply denied by proponents of such aid. Last year, Congress appropriated \$100 million for the contras.

Prospects for more aid were not improved by warning words from Adm. William C. Crowe, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He said the American people would stop supporting contra aid unless the rebels improved their performance, achieving more internal unity and more battlefield victories.

Secretary of State George P.



Adm. William C. Crowe Jr.

gress withdrew its support of the rebels. American military intervention in the region might become inevitable.

Non-Mexicans Slipping Into U.S.

Last year there were about 1.6 million apprehensions of would-be illegal immigrants trying to cross the border between Mexico and the United States. Most of those were Mexicans, but by no means all.

In recent years the number of non-Mexicans trying to enter this country illegally from Mexico has been rising sharply.

People from as far away as India, China, Yugoslavia and Lebanon have begun to use Mexico as a staging point for illegal entry.

From 1982 to 1985, the number of illegal immigrants from countries other than Mexico detained at the Mexican border rose 50 percent, from 24,325 to 36,659, according to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. In the fiscal year that ended last September, the total rose 31 percent more, to 48,954. Those figures deal with people detained; how many non-Mexican illegal immigrants have succeeded in entering this country is not known.

But Duane Ausin, a spokesman for the service, said agents catch "one out of every two illegal aliens in the best of cases and one out of three in the worst," an indication that as many as 150,000 non-Mexican illegal immigrants may have crossed the border into this country last year.

Loosening Up Export Controls

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has been fighting with the Pentagon for years, seeking to loosen United States export controls that he blames for billions of dollars of business lost to Europe and Japan.

Last week, Mr. Baldrige made sweeping new proposals that, he said, "will improve both the level of U.S. competitiveness and the level of U.S. security" by strengthening American industries.

The controls were imposed to prevent the Soviet Union and its allies from getting militarily useful American technology, either directly from the United States or through foreign middlemen. But the United States no longer has a monopoly on high technology. Other industrial countries exporting similar products with fewer restrictions are taking the business from Americans.

The changes would include removal of licensing requirements for exports such as small computers and other relatively unsophisticated electronic products to enterprises controlled by the governments of North Atlantic Treaty Organization members and Japan and, later, to "reliable" private companies in those countries.

A leading supporter of retaining strict controls, Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle, warned last week that relaxing them "could lead to a tremendous influx of technology to the Soviet Union."

President Reagan is expected to deal with the issue in a few days when he gives the go-ahead for a 2,000-page package of asserted proposals to Congress for strengthening American competitiveness.

Meanwhile, a Defense Department panel called for the creation of a Government-industry consortium to subsidize research in semiconductor technology. Pentagon officials say that American companies have been losing their ability to manufacture some sophisticated computer chips and that defense contractors often go to Japanese suppliers for critical components in fighter planes, missiles, surveillance satellites and supercomputers.

Katherine Roberts, James F. Clarity

Hostage-Taking Prompts Official Outrage, Covert Bargaining

In Terrorist Deals, It's Every Country for Itself

By ELAINE SCIOLO

WASHINGTON — In recent years, terrorists have systematically kidnapped foreigners as a means of extracting concessions from governments. In reacting, more governments have adopted new laws, ordered tighter defenses, shared information and resources and publicly vowed never to yield to terrorist blackmail.

But the most recent wave of kidnappings in Lebanon indicates that anti-terrorist policies seem made to be broken, and that governments, particularly Western democracies concerned about domestic public opinion, often cut private deals with kidnappers.

"In the case of Lebanon, everyone publicly proclaims 'no concessions,' but the reality is very different," said Brian M. Jenkins, chairman of the political science department of the RAND Corporation. "Governments are making all sorts of deals on the basis of one single criterion: Is it productive?" By far the most serious setback to

international cooperation to combat terrorism was the revelation that the United States had been secretly selling arms to Iran to obtain the release of American hostages in Lebanon while it was publicly demanding that its allies isolate Iran.

Despite recent attempts led by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to get an American no-deal terrorist policy back on track, an Administration proposal to convene a meeting of the allies to discuss options in Lebanon was categorically rejected by France, West Germany and Britain, each for different reasons.

"There were a lot of concerns about our ability to carry through on policy," said one Administration official.

Last week, both Mr. Shultz and Israeli leaders denied persistent rumors that Israel was negotiating a deal to free a captured Israeli pilot and some of the foreigners held hostage in Lebanon in exchange for 400 Arab prisoners. Israeli officials steadfastly defend Israel's policy of going to extraordinary lengths to get their soldiers home, and acknowledge that they have continuing con-

versations with the International Committee of the Red Cross and indirect contacts with various groups in Lebanon.

Of the Europeans, France is by far the country that most accommodates terrorists. Over the years, the government has released several terrorist leaders from French jails, enraged other European governments by refusing to extradite terrorist suspects and conducted protracted negotiations with terrorist groups. A French plan last fall to release five Arab commandos in exchange for the freedom of four French hostages apparently fell through only when the kidnappers increased their demands.

West Germany says it is willing to follow a no-concessions policy on hostages if it has assurances that the United States and other countries are doing the same. But German officials have hesitated to extradite Mohammed Ali Hamadei, who has been accused of having helped stage the 1985 hijacking of a TWA airliner, to the United States. The hesitation developed after kidnappers threatened to harm two German hostages in Lebanon if Mr. Hamadei was not released.

Britain follows perhaps the most consistent anti-terrorist policy in Europe, but the British have also made concessions. When British, Swiss and German aircraft were seized by Palestinian hijackers in 1970, Britain led the negotiations to get back the hostages in exchange for the release of seven Arab guerrillas.

Underwriting Radicals

Terrorism experts and Western officials say Western nations' policies should not be compared with that of Kuwait, which has steadfastly refused to release 17 convicts whose freedom has been demanded by many of the Lebanese kidnappers. They note that no Kuwaitis are being held hostage.

In one respect, however, Kuwait and other wealthy Arab states do make concessions to kidnappers. Kuwaiti and Saudi officials privately acknowledge that their financial underwriting of radical Palestinian groups is in part a kind of "protection money" to prevent kidnappings and assassinations of their citizens.

Even the Soviet Union, which has long backed Palestinian groups and Arab countries that aid terrorists, had to confront Lebanese kidnappers when four Soviet Embassy employees were seized in Lebanon in September 1985. One of the Soviet hostages was killed, according to unconfirmed reports, because Soviet pressure on Syria and the Amal and Druze militias to win their release led to ruthless strongarm tactics against the kidnappers.

There is no evidence that governments are moving into a new phase of dealing with hostage-takers more openly. For the foreseeable future, governments are going to have to continue to handle the problem of whether to deal individually with terrorists or to stand together in a hard-line, no-deal policy. In Washington, Administration officials said at week's end that there may be no workable options for gaining the release of the American hostages in Lebanon. Officials also fear that if kidnappers continue to believe that hostages are valuable commodities whose freedom can be negotiated, political kidnappings of foreigners may spread to other Middle Eastern countries.



Policemen barring a woman whose son was killed by Palestinians from entering the U.S. consulate in Jerusalem last week during protest against any trade of Arab prisoners for hostages in Lebanon.

A Presidential Panel Assails 'Constructive Engagement'

U.S. Morals and South Africa's Metals

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

WASHINGTON — MUCH of American foreign policy is driven by the engine of economic necessity.

To maintain its technological prowess, its advanced military machine and its high standard of living, the United States requires dependable sources of raw materials throughout the world, and that economic interest seems to create a steeper foundation for policy than issues of morality or diplomacy. This is particularly clear in the case of South Africa.

Throughout the years of debate over how Washington should press for liberalization by the white supremacist government in Pretoria, the Reagan Administration has argued that all-out economic sanctions would not work, that they would hurt South African blacks, would foster anti-Americanism among South Africa's leaders, reducing Washington's diplomatic leverage.

But a subordinate theme has been the dependence of the United States on South Africa for so-

called "strategic minerals," those materials such as chromium, platinum, and manganese that have become essential in the manufacture of many goods that are taken for granted.

Last fall, that secondary argument turned out to be the bedrock of policy. As Congress overrode President Reagan's veto and banned imports from South Africa, it exempted "those strategic minerals for which the President has certified to the Congress that the quantities essential for the economy or defense of the United States are unavailable from reliable and secure suppliers."

American officials say that the Soviet Union is the only alternate source for the quantities needed and is not considered a "reliable and secure" supplier. Consequently, the President certified 10 such materials this month, leaving South Africa free to continue shipping them to the United States.

This is more than a political disagreement. It is a real economic problem, as even some officials who would like tougher sanctions concede. Last week, a Presidential commission considered the matter as it issued a report that dismissed the Administration's "constructive engagement"

approach as a failure and called for more stringent sanctions to isolate South Africa economically. The panel found that a cutoff of minerals "would have an undeniable impact on the United States." "In some cases," the panel said, "we could be forced to increase imports from the Soviet Union. But we have concluded that the potential impact of such a denial is not sufficient cause to determine U.S. policy toward South Africa."

The economic facts of life have also encouraged the argument that Washington better keep channels open to blacks who may someday overthrow the white South Africans who run the country now. Belatedly, the Administration is attempting that by talking with the outlawed African National Congress.

The 10 materials certified by the President as essential were andalusite, antimony, chrysotile asbestos, chromium, cobalt, industrial diamonds, manganese, platinum group metals, rutile and vanadium. Each plays a crucial role in manufacturing and chemical processes and in the construction of jet engines, missiles and other military equipment.

Andalusite, for example, is considered superior to bauxite in making refractories, used in blast furnaces in the iron and steel industry. The United States gets 100 percent of its andalusite from South Africa.

Platinum Needs

Platinum metals also come mainly from South Africa. Used as catalysts in oil refining, chemical processing and in converters to reduce pollution from automobiles, they have properties "difficult or impossible to find in other materials," according to a State Department report. The United States has been able to satisfy only 10 percent of its own platinum needs. Ninety percent is imported, and South Africa has been providing a growing proportion of imports, from 38 percent in 1983 to 46 percent in 1985, according to the United States Bureau of Mines. Eight percent comes from the Soviet Union and the rest from other countries in Europe and elsewhere.

Some crucial materials, such as cobalt, are mined in landlocked countries and shipped through South Africa. The United States imports 95 percent of its cobalt, which is used in refining oil and as a constituent in superalloys that can withstand extremely high temperatures in jet engines.

In a modest effort to help reduce the dependence of black-ruled countries on South Africa, the Reagan Administration has asked Congress for \$93 million over the next 18 months to improve railway lines, provide credits to local entrepreneurs and the like.

But in other respects, the Administration has taken few steps toward reducing American dependence on South Africa, despite detailed recommendations two years ago from the Office of Technology Assessment, a Congressional arm. These included federal financing of research programs on recycling and the development of synthetic substitutes, efforts that might take a decade or more. But one expert in the Technology Assessment office said, "I don't see much



A worker drilling for diamonds in a mine in South Africa.

A Year Later, the Philippine Leader Is Still on the Defensive



President Corason C. Aquino; soldiers, above, at ceremony in Manila last week at which they pledged loyalty to the Government after 60-day cease-fire with Communist rebels, below, ended and fighting resumed.



Continued from Page 1 (Aquino, Sygma; Allan Tannenbaum (soldiers), The New York Times, P. A. Fulla

Aquino Triumphs, but Has Yet to Succeed

By SETH MYDANS

SURVIVAL," said President Corason C. Aquino's executive secretary, Joker Arroyo, with a disdainful flick of his hand. "Survival has never concerned us. If you keep thinking of survival you never get anything done." Yet it is precisely survival, against considerable odds, that has been the triumph of the Aquino Administration, which will be one year old next week.

Shaken by opponents on the left and right as well as by coup plotters and by occupiers of the Manila Hotel and the Channel 7 television station, Mrs. Aquino has prevailed. In a constitutional plebiscite this month she again foiled her challengers with "people power," a 76 percent vote of confidence that was read here as an endorsement of her centrist position.

But while surviving, it is not clear that her Government has in fact succeeded in getting very much else done. Little progress has been made on the formidable problems she inherited when President Ferdinand E. Marcos fled the country last February. In her moment of triumph as the constitutional votes were counted, the most pressing challenges remained — from the Communist insurgents, the restive military and even her defeated political foes.

Her backers, chafing at her refusal to employ the full powers of the presidency, called on her to use the remaining months of emergency authority, before a new legislature convenes in June, to take strong measures on such issues as land reform. Once the new 24-member Senate and 250-member House of Representatives are in place, they argued, the chances of far-reaching changes will be remote.

But the President, a political neophyte with remarkable confidence in her own agenda, indicated that she intended to continue holding back. "The present Government, given its limited resources and the problems it inherited, cannot immediately ad-

dress all the problems that have been brought to our attention," she said. "We cannot move at all fronts simultaneously, be it land reform, agricultural production, industrial growth, unemployment, infrastructure and national defense. Nor can we move with the speed and effectiveness that the people desire."

In view of the continuing challenges, it appeared that the Aquino Administration may again be preoccupied primarily with survival.

The Communists

The Communists announced their break with the Aquino Government a week ago, refusing to extend a two-month cease-fire despite last-minute pleas from the presidential palace. Since then, a score of clashes has raised the daily rate of killing to its highest since Mrs. Aquino took power, and a stepped up and protracted civil war seems increasingly possible. Yesterday, the Communist organizations issued new declarations of war against the Government.

Communist forces, variously estimated at between 16,000 and 23,000 men, are active in all regions of the country, though the depth of their popular backing has been brought into question by the strong vote in favor of the constitution, which they opposed.

The Military

Much of the military also opposed the constitution, a vote that was in part a signal of its perception that the president was dealing too softly with the Communists. But the ending of the cease fire has given Mrs. Aquino an opportunity to repair relations with the armed forces.

Last week, Mrs. Aquino made overtures to the soldiers, meeting with a group of junior officers to hear their complaints and holding a private talk with members of a clique of officers associated with a series of aborted military actions against the Government. In her most dramatic gesture toward the military, Mrs. Aquino announced last week that she would open investigations into human rights abuses

by the insurgents. Almost since the day she took office, she has been at odds with the military over a program to investigate abuses by soldiers.

Military men argue that the brutality of the war has been two-sided, saying "we can match them widow for widow." But, until now, the President had ignored their request for parallel investigations. Her shift apparently marks an end to her hopeful tolerance of the rebels, and an evolution in her personal identification with victims of the military, which had been sealed by the assassination in 1983 of her husband, Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

The Opposition

The ratification of the new constitution, all sides here agreed, has opened a new chapter in the post-Marcos Philippines, and should bring new stability by giving the government a legal basis and providing for the sharing of power between the presidency and a new bicameral legislature. Even Mr. Marcos's vice presidential running mate, Arturo M. Tolentino, has dropped his claim to the presidency — though Mr. Marcos himself, in exile in Hawaii, has not.

Despite the new prospects for stability, the possibility persists of a coup or other action against her government by disaffected officers.

Mrs. Aquino's opponents, who campaigned bitterly against the charter, mostly accepted defeat with good grace, even with signs of eagerness. Led by the former Defense Minister, Juan Ponce Enrile, they now look ahead to the chance to challenge her election in congressional elections in May and local elections in August.

With the results of the constitutional vote, the President has demonstrated that she remains the nation's political superstar. But with the military and Communist challenges as immediate concerns, and with election politics likely to influence Mrs. Aquino's decisions from now to August, some of her supporters are wondering how soon her Government will be ready to deal with substantive issues.

Washington Eases Up

Patience Is Paying Off For Poland's Jaruzelski

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN

BOTH his admirers and critics say that Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski's greatest assets have been his patience, tactical sense and timing. In five turbulent years as Poland's leader, he has worn down Solidarity, the opposition labor movement, first by outright repression and imprisonment of its leaders and backers and then, after successive amnesties cleared the prisons, through a mixture of harassment, fatiguing pressure and at least the appearance of reform. Formerly impassioned activists lapsed into apathy or surly inactivity. Now, the general appears to be eroding the last bulwark of international pressure against his rule — the United States sanctions imposed after Solidarity was crushed.

The sanctions included withdrawal of most-favored-nation trading concessions and the denial of American Government guarantees for credits and loans. They are still in force. But after the recent visit to Warsaw of the Deputy Secretary of State, John C. Whitehead, they seem likely to be lifted soon.

Though the Polish regime undoubtedly will be obliged to show restraint in proclaiming that it has outlasted the siege, it has at least technical grounds for such a claim. Initially, the American restrictions were a protest against Warsaw's declaration of martial law and its suppression of free trade unions. Now, if the sanctions are indeed lifted, no one imagines that Solidarity's status will be restored.

During five years of diplomatic thrust and parry with Washington and its European allies, the original call for union rights gradually shifted to the more subjective criteria of improved human rights and national reconciliation. There has been no return to the democratic pluralism of 1981. And the united position of the Western allies has dissolved, with only Washington continuing to treat Warsaw as a pariah. When the Pope John Paul II received General Jaruzelski last month, the wall of ostracism was down. John Paul and the Polish Primate, Józef Cardinal Glemp, reportedly have joined with the founder of Solidarity, Lech Walesa, in urging Washington to lift the sanctions, arguing that they were making conditions worse for ordinary Poles.

Battered Economy

Nevertheless, five years of restrictions have left Poland's economy reeling in a downward spiral of inefficiency, crumbling factories, declining investments, demoralized workers and chaotic wages and prices. The foreign debt burden, which has been rescheduled with dizzying frequency, works out to about \$1,000 per capita in a country in which the average yearly wage is only \$1,000 per worker. Warsaw used to maintain that American sanctions had cost the country about \$13 billion. Lately it has insisted the restrictions harmed Polish society more than the Government, a view supported by some church leaders and some, but not all, opposition figures.

But the suggestion that the sanctions failed to achieve their aim is not fully convincing. Few Poles, inside or outside Government, would deny that the sanctions influenced the authorities to release political prisoners, liberalize economic management and ease political procedures.

From the outset, General Jaruzelski has had two agendas, political and economic. He has made political goals his priority, recognizing that severe economic costs would follow. But as a student of military tactics, he set the tempo. First, he crushed the organized opposition, imprisoning its leaders and encouraging factional splits, meanwhile tolerating limited free expression as a safety valve in cultural and church life. When the threats of strikes and unrest were reduced, he turned to economic moves, seeking to break the web of sanctions and obtain Western capital and credits Poland requires to even approach European standards of productivity and consumerism. This was done in part by playing on West German fears of a Europe destabilized by a pauperized Poland. Rivalry between Italian and French companies was skillfully exploited, and the Japanese were invited to consider making Poland as a fabricating site for exports to Western Europe.

With Western unity broken, Washington also had to consider the anomaly of denying most-favored-nation status to Poland — which, for whatever reason, has few political prisoners and permits private farming, the freest church in Eastern Europe and a prolific unofficial culture — while providing these trade benefits to Rumania, where the opposite is the case.

But will the elimination of sanctions reverse Poland's misfortunes? Removing the political obstacles to credits, Western diplomats say, may not be enough to overcome dreary economic factors that are likely to continue to give potential investors pause.

Australians Love Bob Hawke but Not His Painful Policies

Trying Times for a Popular Prime Minister

By NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF

BOB HAWKE is a casual, down-to-earth kind of Australian, a former union leader who in 1954 set a world beer-drinking record by guzzling two and a half pints in 12 seconds. Soon, he will try to set another record by becoming the first Prime Minister from the Labor Party to win a third term.

Mr. Hawke is likely to call a national election in the coming months that will amount to a referendum on his many innovations — such as a controversial new tax on fringe benefits, which critics say will require more complicated bookkeeping. Perhaps more important, however, the election will indicate whether the Labor Party, traditionally in the opposition, or the more conservative Liberal Party is best positioned to lead the continent through the convulsions of economic and demographic change. Australia has one of the highest immigration rates in the world. One Australian in five is now foreign-born, many of them from Asian nations such as Vietnam and Malaysia. While they grapple with increasing ethnic diversity, Australians also face a severe economic downturn that is testing their famed self-assurance.

"There's much greater appreciation that you can't just throw some rocks on a ship and sit back and watch cricket," says Tom Mockridge, a spokesman for Australia's Treasurer, Paul Keating. He was referring to the fact that Australians have prospered because of immense natural resources — oil, gold, diamonds, coal and other "rocks" that are traded for manufactured goods. But with prices dropping for just about everything that the country exports, from barley to oil, Australians are being told by their politicians that they can no longer assume that "she'll be right" — that problems will sort themselves out. "The party's over, finito," Mr. Hawke warned in a much-quoted speech last year.

Mr. Hawke is only the second Labor Party Prime



Prime Minister Bob Hawke

Minister since 1949, and the first one lasted only three years. But while Labor used to be often at odds with the United States, these days Mr. Hawke has maneuvered his party into a strong friendship and military relationship with Washington.

John W. Howard, the Liberal Party leader, says Australia is moving to the right. That shift, he thinks, will help elect him the next Prime Minister. "I'm very confident that we'll win," he said in an interview. "The Government has lost the support of 'middle Australia.'"

The problem is that, given the rapid pace of social change, "middle Australia" is becoming harder to define. And Mr. Hawke has proved adept at cultivating the

middle class as well as the blue collar workers who have been the Labor Party's main constituency. "Hawke has done what no other Labor Party leader since World War II could do: He has made Labor seem the natural party of Government," said George H. Brandis, a Brisbane barrister and co-editor of two books on the Liberal Party. "Meanwhile, the Liberal Party is so used to the politics of power, it has yet to master the politics of impotence."

Mr. Hawke must call an election by the time his term expires in April 1988. Some analysts say an election late this year is likely, but others say the 57-year-old Prime Minister may choose to wait until early 1988, partly to capitalize on the ebullient mood expected after Australia's bicentennial celebrations in January 1988.

Mr. Hawke and his Cabinet made many enemies with their efforts to make the sheltered Australian economy more competitive and check the growing trade deficit. The currency was floated, resulting in a plunge in the Australian dollar that has made imports and foreign travel substantially more expensive. The country was opened up to foreign competition, which put pressure on domestic industries. The price of improved competitiveness has been a 5 percent drop in real wages since Mr. Hawke was re-elected by a narrow margin in 1984.

So it is perhaps surprising that the opposition is only three percentage points ahead in public opinion polls. And Mr. Hawke's personal approval rating is well ahead of his opponent's. Mr. Howard's low standing has caused dissension within his coalition of the Liberal Party and the much smaller National Party.

Mr. Hawke, however, is the undisputed leader of the Labor Party. While he is conservative by the party's standards, he has maintained strong links to the unions and achieved a period of unusual labor peace.

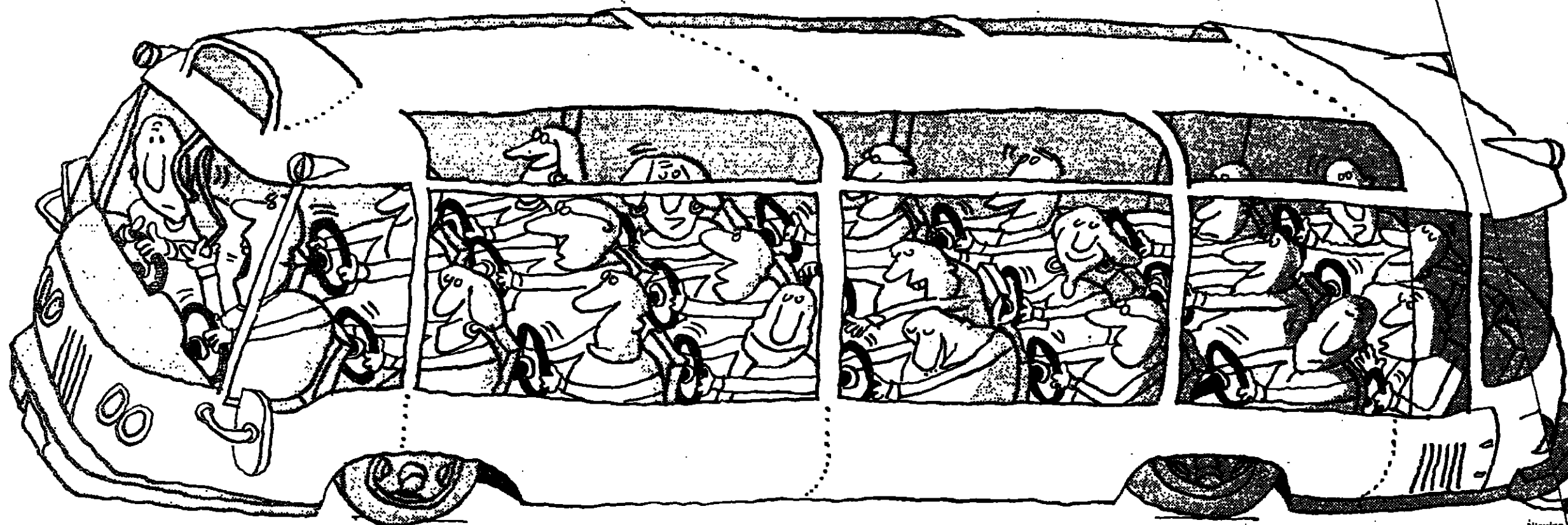
Much of Labor's popularity, however, may derive from Mr. Hawke's appeal as a personality with "Aussie-on-the-street" qualities. Two years ago, for example, television viewers were moved when he wept as he reported that his daughter was addicted to heroin.



Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski

Sygma/Michel Philippe

Shareholders' Rights: Three Views



Vying for Control of the Public Corporation

THE arrests last week of three prominent traders on Wall Street renewed concern about the takeover frenzy and the temptations of its huge profits. Much of the debate centers on how best to slow the torrid pace of hostile bids. But there is also a continuing argument about the extent to which the voice of the shareholder is heard in the board room.

Those concerned about "shareholder democracy" say that managers running enterprises owned by the public do not have license to conduct their corporate affairs outside the disciplinary process of shareholder votes. The basic concept of capitalism embodied in the one-share, one-vote rule, they argue, is being eroded by such tactics as the poison pill, by which companies greatly increase their debt when hostile bids are made, and the golden parachute, by which current management can get millions in compensation after a takeover. Defenders say the tactics are needed to combat abusive takeover practices — and undue pressures from large money managers. They challenge whether pension fund managers, who control huge blocks of stocks for future retirees, serve effectively small investors.

Nowhere has the one-share, one-vote rule been more emotionally debated than at the Securities and Exchange Commission, which is weighing a proposal by the New York Stock Exchange to permit its listed companies to concentrate their voting power in the hands of a few loyal executives by issuing two classes of stock.

Nathaniel Nash, a reporter in the Washington bureau of The New York Times, asked three specialists to discuss corporate democracy. They were Martin Lipton, the New York lawyer credited with devising the poison pill defense against hostile takeover attempts; Jesse Unruh, State Treasurer of California and co-founder of the Council of Institutional Investors, an organization of state and private pension fund managers; and John Phelan, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange. Excerpts from the interviews follow.

Lipton New Laws Are Needed To Combat Abuses

CORPORATE democracy is a nice theory. But in practical application, the little shareholders' vote was hardly ever a determining factor. Generally, you had two or three proxy fights a year that challenged management decisions. But managers were still able to conduct their own business without having to answer to shareholders.

What has happened is a shift, a pooling of vast holdings and concentration of wealth in the hands of a few large institutional money managers, who are beginning to force managements to follow their orders. The present era of finance capitalism is characterized by high-leverage preference for debt over equity, short-term profits over long-term and takeover frenzy. Management has in many cases lost its independent ability to determine the destiny of the company.

What to do about it? The public interest is clearly that there should be a legislated solution to abusive takeover tactics. And if we stopped those, then I would eliminate all defensive tactics, such as poison pills, staggered boards of directors, golden parachutes, as well as make one-share, one-vote a requirement. But if we don't get the takeover provisions, then we must keep the ability of companies to put in these defensive provisions.

In a larger context, we now face a very serious issue of concentration of wealth in this country. Just as the late 1880's into the 1950's was a period of concern with the concentration of corporate power, the present and future should be concerned with the concentration of power on the part of institutional investors. And solving takeover abuses will not solve that problem.

Corporate securities in the hands of large institutions in effect removes all public say by smaller shareholders. The old concept of shareholders' democracy related to a time when there was a diverse group of shareholders not dominated by any small group that has a single interest. Today the shareholders of corporations are dominated by a small group of institutions, all of whom have only one interest — to realize short-term gains.

But the issue goes beyond just managements' responsibility to their shareholders. A corporation has a responsibility to all of its constituencies — its community, its employees, customers and suppliers. The institutions argue that the only responsibility is maximization of shareholder wealth. In the long run, shareholders will do better if management tends to all these responsibilities.

Unruh Big Shareholders Just Asserting Their Rights

IF you look at the history, it's hard to find an instance where managements went out of their way to be democratic. The efforts of some of the biggest pension funds have stopped that to a certain extent.

The head of the Texas teachers' pension fund told me the other day that before, he would have automatically voted with management on proxy issues, and now he's looking more deeply. Our Council of Institutional Investors has brought attention to the fact that many times shareholders wind up hurting themselves by not realizing voting rights are part of the value of their stock.

But we are really better shareholders than most people think. We stay with companies longer than the general shareholder does, and we're not in this for an overnight \$2 gain. When a company can show us they have a good plan, we will stay with them. But they have to come to us and persuade us.

The fact of the matter is, management has to learn to deal with us. They just might learn that we become one of their strongest allies, that we are not just going to side with the raiders. When Boone Pickens was going after Unocal in 1985, Unocal came to the California pension fund. We stayed with them and did not go with Pickens.

And while we are seeking to increase the value of our fund, we are doing nothing at the expense of the small investor. What benefits us, benefits the small investor, too. What big funds give the small investor is a collective voice. Before, American stock ownership was so diffuse that for all practical purposes there was no voice of the investor in corporate boardrooms.

You also need this collective voice to stop management barreling ahead with more and more antidemocratic measures. Though the corporate raiders have been good for some, overall you can't say they are always good for the market, especially when they can get managements to conspire with them to pay greenmail, getting special treatment in buying back their stock. I don't think raiders pushing managements to institute poison pills is necessarily great for shareholders either.

Some have proposed a legislative solution. I am not sure. I hoped when we started the council that we didn't need such solution. I felt that Congressional action would result in just the opposite to what you want. I told people that if Tip O'Neill was smart enough to pass legislation to stop certain abuses, Boone Pickens would be smart enough to find a way around them in three minutes.

Phelan Major Investors Wield A Two-Edged Sword

THERE'S certainly been a change in the discussion and concept. When I was a young man, corporate democracy was embodied in the idea that you take everything that affects the control of the corporation to shareholders and you get their approval before you do it. Today, particularly where you have major changes in control of business, you have actions by management in which shareholders are not consulted, such as issuing a second class of stock.

This involves an element of public unfairness, and creates a perception that corporations are merely doing things to protect the corporate body — and their jobs. But I don't think that in general corporate democracy is slipping away from us. One force working as a check is the large institution.

Before, I thought of itself merely as owner of a stream of earnings. That created a situation where institutions put great pressure on companies for good short-term profits. We have had a positive turn of events because of takeovers. Suddenly, institutions are becoming more vocal, realizing they own large portions of these companies and are interested in their long-term viability. They are becoming more like shareholders.

It's a two-edged sword, because a few big institutions are in a position to put more pressure on management to do things their way. But you also have to consider that the profile of the typical shareholder has changed. In the early 1950's, really the only major shareholders were individuals. By 1985, the great concentration of wealth in this country was fiduciary accounts, that is, professional accounts managed for other people.

The debate over one-share, one-vote reflects the concern that the voting power of these institutions is going to be reduced by management. It's probably not practical to say every company should have one class of common stock. But when you get to a certain size, you should, or go to the shareholders to get their approval. That's what the New York Stock Exchange's proposal to the Securities and Exchange Commission says.

The trick is to allow change as long as it does not undermine the fundamental principle involved. Thus, if you change the capital structure, you should allow the shareholders to vote on the matter. Moreover, you should require the company to go back to the stockholders every 15 years for further approval, so that one generation of shareholders does not disenfranchise another.

Now you can learn *modern* Hebrew, as it's spoken in the streets of Israel. Hebrew lessons that are fun and easy, that you study in the comfort of your own home. This unique programme is based on interesting, contemporary material, such as literary and music selections, interviews, Jewish holidays, Israeli songs and menus. Available in four different levels, for beginners or for the more advanced.

NEW — for people who want to learn the language from the very beginning: "KTAV KOL" — includes a colourful, spiral-bound book of 20 lessons plus 10 one-hour cassettes. NIS 163 (+ NIS 10 postage); trial programme (1 cassette) NIS 18 (+ NIS 5 postage).

Shalom From Jerusalem for beginners who already have a vocabulary of 500 words — 10 one-hour cassettes with accompanying booklets of the entire Hebrew text with new words translated into English, French, Dutch and Spanish. NIS 136 (+ NIS 10 postage); trial programme (1 cassette) NIS 18 (+ NIS 5 postage).

Shalom From Jerusalem — Advanced I (for those with a command of a 1500-word vocabulary) — 10 cassettes with authentic radio recordings in regular Hebrew on one side and easy Hebrew on the other, with booklets of the entire text and translation of difficult words. NIS 136 (+ NIS 10 postage); trial programme (1 cassette) NIS 18 (+ NIS 5 postage).

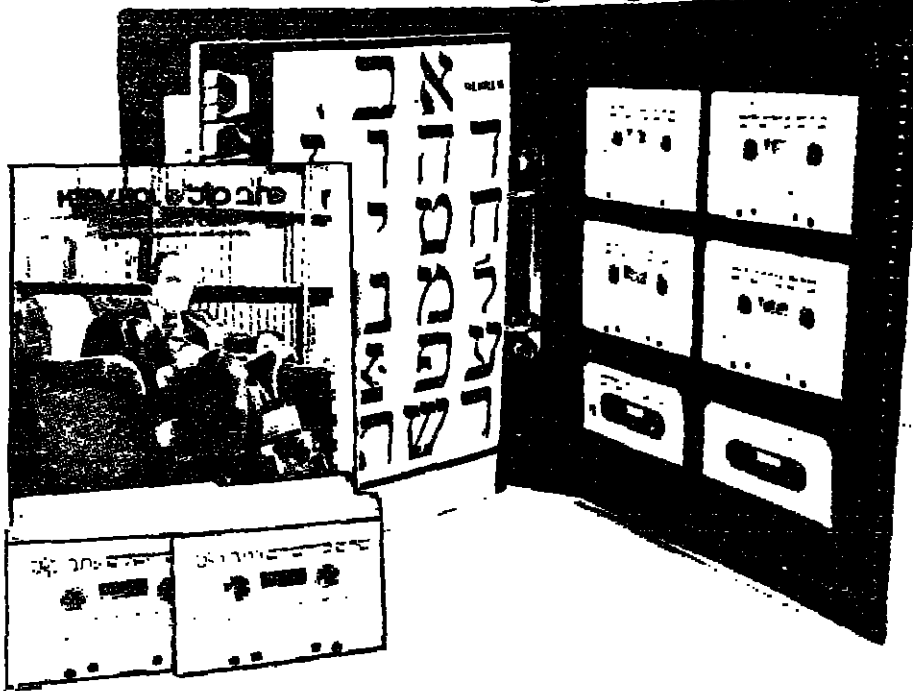
Shalom From Jerusalem — Advanced II (for those with a command of a 1500-word vocabulary) — 10 new cassettes of radio recordings plus booklets with translation of difficult words into English, French, Spanish and Russian. NIS 136 (+ NIS 10 postage); trial programme (1 cassette) NIS 18 (+ NIS 5 postage).

Buy Advanced Series I and II together and you will receive 22 cassettes (2 free).

Shalom From Jerusalem is a joint production of Kol Israel, the World Zionist Organization and Rolnik Publishers.

BUY ALL 4 PROGRAMMES FOR ONLY NIS 515 — INSTEAD OF NIS 571 (+ NIS 30 postage) PLUS "EVERYDAY HEBREW" — FREE.

You can learn Hebrew and enjoy it!



Also from Rolnik Publishers:

Everyday Hebrew — a special programme for tourists! 7 Hebrew-English lessons, plus 1 one-hour cassette, plus a 100-page booklet. Ideal for learning Hebrew as Israelis speak it, to help the visitor get by in Israel. Produced in conjunction with the Open University. NIS 34

Free with the order of all 4 programmes of "Shalom From Jerusalem."

Please send me "Everyday Hebrew":
☐ enclosed is my cheque
☐ free with my order

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000, Israel
I would like to learn Hebrew at home. Please send me "Shalom From Jerusalem" as indicated below. I enclose a

cheque for NIS including postage.

KTAV KOL	Beginners	Advanced Series I	Advanced Series II	<input type="checkbox"/> all 4 programmes plus "Everyday Hebrew" free
<input type="checkbox"/> 10 programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 programmes	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 programmes	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 trial programme	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 trial programme	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 trial programme	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 trial programme	

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY CODE

TEL

AMERICA'S PRODUCTIVITY 'CRISIS'

A Modest Decline Isn't All That Bad

By WILLIAM J. BAUMOL

AT THE heart of the debate about flagging United States "competitiveness" lies the anxious fear that the nation is suffering from a long-term slowdown in productivity growth. This trend, in turn, is said to be creating chronic trade deficits and widespread unemployment as more efficient foreign manufacturers gradually supplant American producers — in short, the process of "deindustrialization." While anxiety may compel attention, however, it is not necessarily an aid to clear thinking.

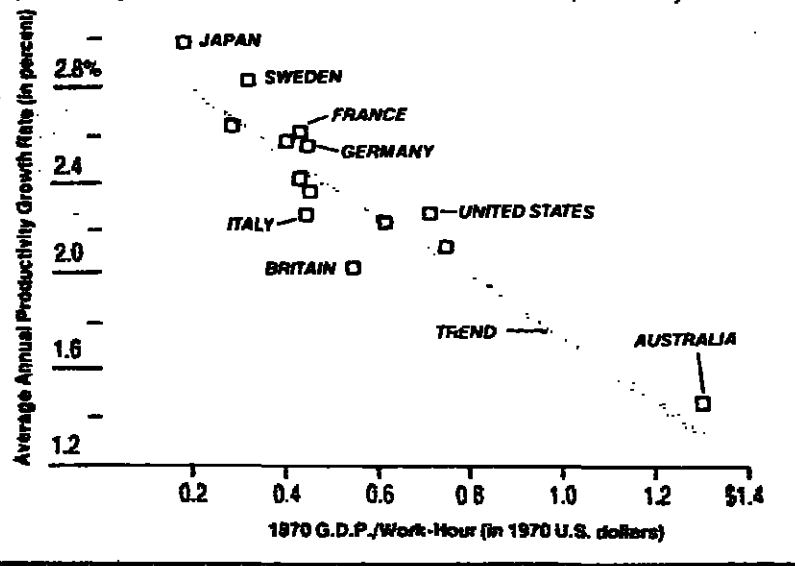
If we examine our current economic situation in the context of the last century of economic progress, the crisis seems not nearly so severe and the problems not nearly as intractable as some would have us believe. While our productivity growth rate does require careful attention, there is no basis for the fear that the nation has entered a period of permanent and disastrous decline. Rather, its relative standing among industrial nations has changed — indeed, in a remarkably predictable fashion.

For example, the historical data show that Britain's absolute record is far better than generally thought. In relative terms the basket case of the industrialized nations since 1870, it has nevertheless achieved a record in the succeeding 11 decades that would have been the envy of any country in previous history. Between 1879 and 1980 an average Briton's gross income rose 300 percent, in real terms, while his labor productivity grew by more than 600 percent, and Britain's exports rose 900 percent.

According to the deindustrialization thesis, the British job market should by now have been reduced to a desolate state. After all, for more than a century Britain has had one of the poorest productivity perform-

Relating Output to Productivity Growth

Gross domestic product per work hour in 1870 (in 1970 U.S. dollars) vs. average annual growth rate in productivity in percent. Countries with high levels of productivity in 1870 — Australia, for example — experienced lower growth in productivity than countries that started with lower levels of productivity.



To put the American productivity record into perspective we must first review the long-term productivity growth of comparable countries.

Over the past century or so, productivity growth in the industrial world has been greater than anything ever experienced in history. After showing little significant productivity growth for at least 15 centuries (on the average), the 16 leading industrial countries in the last 11 decades achieved a median increase of about 1,150 percent. Between 1870 and 1980, growth in output per work-hour ranged from approximately 400 percent for Australia to 2,500 percent for Japan. An 1,100 percent increase placed America somewhat below the middle.

Soaring productivity raised living standards (output per capita) more than 300 percent in Britain, 800 percent in West Germany, 1,700 percent in Japan and nearly 700 percent in France and the United States. This implies that in 1870, United States output per capita was comparable to 1980 output per capita in Honduras and the Philippines, and slightly below that of China, Bolivia and Egypt.

Let the Leader Beware

Even more remarkable than the spectacular growth is the convergence in productivity levels and living standards of the leading industrial countries. The accompanying figure, a ratio scale graph, shows how they have drawn steadily closer (except during World War II). In 1870 the ratio of labor productivity in Australia, then the leader, was 8 times as great as Japan's (the laggard). By 1979, that ratio for the leader (the United States) to the laggard (still Japan) had fallen to about 2; that is, the range between leader and laggard had fallen about 75 percent.

In the other figure, the pervasiveness of convergence is confirmed for all 16 countries for which data are available. The graph plots average productivity growth rate for each country over the 110 years, against that country's initial (1870) productivity level. Convergence, of course, means that the nation that started off last must grow the fastest; and that is just what the graph reports.

Japan, which started off with an hourly output of 17 cents (in 1970 dollars), grew in productivity at a compounded rate of nearly 3 percent a year, while Australia, whose hourly output in 1870 was \$1.30, achieved productivity growth of only about 1.5 percent yearly. The dots for the other countries show the same pattern — the higher a nation's 1870 level (the further to the right its dot in the graph) the lower its subsequent productivity generally was.

The clear cut inverse correlation

between the 1870 productivity levels of the 16 nations and their subsequent productivity growth record seems to have a startling implication — that only one variable, a country's 1870 gross domestic product per work-hour, or its relation to that of the productivity leader, matters to any substantial degree. It seems not to have mattered much whether a particular country had free markets, a high propensity to invest or made intelligent use of economic policy to stimulate growth. Whatever its behavior, that nation was apparently fated to land close to its predestined position. However, this conclusion is wrong.

Help for the Weak

National policies and behavior patterns do substantially affect productivity growth. However, the spillovers from leader economies to followers are large — at least among the groups of industrial nations. If country A enhances its productivity through an extraordinary investment level and superior record of innovation, it will almost automatically do the same in the long run for industrialized country B, though perhaps to a smaller extent. In other words, for such nations the fruits of a successful productivity-enhancing policy are ultimately shared by others, so that each country remains in what appears to be its predestined relative place along the growth curve.

The more anxious interpretations of the United States productivity slowdown are not supported by the long-run data. The chart depicting productivity levels for six countries since 1870 shows America following an extraordinarily straight line. As more careful analysis confirms, there is simply no sign of a long-term leveling off in those figures. Our productivity did fall sharply after the Vietnam War and the 1970's oil crisis, but the same was true of every other major industrial country. This is a problem whose seriousness should not be minimized, as I will show. But there is no evidence that it is a long-run problem.

America's lag in productivity growth, relative to the other industrialized countries, is very real and has been going on for a long time. But we can see this in new perspective as a necessary consequence of convergence. By its very nature, convergence means that the countries that are behind must be those that grow most rapidly. The United States, as the world productivity leader, has not escaped this pattern.

Why have productivity levels been converging among industrial countries? An answer widely offered by economic historians is that nations progress technologically not only by what they invent but even more from

the innovations they acquire from the perhaps 10 to 20 other nations at the forefront of technology. But the laggards have a good deal more to learn from the leaders than the reverse. Thus, the balance of trade in ideas inherently favors the laggards, and this has led to convergence in the 19th and 20th centuries, an era of innovation explosion.

Productivity Matters

How was Britain able to maintain its employment rates and enhance its exports despite a century of poor productivity performance? Indeed, do these facts mean that productivity performance does not matter for a nation's competitiveness? Not at all. While lagging productivity does not prevent a country from competing in the long run, if forces such a nation to compete in another way — through relatively low wages.

If the country cannot sell products otherwise, market forces will simply prevent workers from raising wages in step with wages in other lands. That is how Britain kept up its employment and its exports. It has been estimated that in 1880, its real wages were about 2.5 times as high as Germany's. By 1980, a German worker's hourly wage was about twice that of a Briton. Thus, Britain preserved its jobs and competitiveness by becoming an exporter of cheap labor.

That is always the real threat of a productivity lag and the reason we should take the issue seriously, despite the absence of threatening long-run trends. Rising productivity is the key to growing living standards, and this is why the recent slowdown cannot be shrugged off.

Looking to the Future

What does all this mean for policy? First, the evidence indicates strongly that a nation's productivity growth is dependent on its saving-investment record and its innovation performance. America's saving and investment rates since World War I have been very low, comparatively — about one-third of Japan's and half as large as those of a number of other industrialized nations.

The 1986 tax revision has some features that encourage investment, particularly those that eliminated previous rules handicapping investment in some industries relative to others. However, the new law has a number of provisions, notably elimination of the investment tax credit and of some of the rules on retirement funds, that remove incentives to savings and investment. These should probably be reconsidered.

Second, a nation's innovations record depends heavily on how rapidly and well it can learn from the advances of other countries. But that requires an educated, technically trained labor force. Here two trends are disquieting: first, the inadequate effort devoted to education of children from the very minority groups whose educational attainments are lowest and who simultaneously constitute a rapidly rising proportion of the population, and second, the lagging role of education in the sciences and mathematics. Both of these are matters of high priority for the long-run position of the economy.

Third, along with many economists, I must express my distrust of productivity programs ("industrial policy") that emphasize government aid to industries in decline and protectionism in foreign trade. This is a policy that bets on losers, and can easily aggravate the disease it is meant to cure.

The final implication of convergence is that nations need not view one another as rivals in productivity growth. In the long run, each of us benefits from what the other achieves. Whatever encourages effective innovation in one country contributes to economic welfare in others. Competitiveness, viewed in this light, is primarily a short-run issue.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS

WEEK ENDED FEBRUARY 13, 1987

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chg
Diam S	16,416,600	14 3/4	- 1/4
AT&T	15,305,700	17 1/2	- 1/4
AT&T	9,840,300	23 1/2	- 1/4
Own III	8,361,300	59 1/2	- 1/4
IBM	8,001,400	134 1/2	- 1 1/2
Tesaco	7,998,900	35 1/2	- 1 1/2
Fed N M	7,701,000	47	- 1
G M	7,541,500	76	- 1/2
Salomon	6,793,000	40 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Goodyear	6,033,100	53 1/2	+ 3/4
Rebok	5,814,800	34 1/2	+ 3/4
Gen El	5,670,600	103 1/2	+ 3/4
Exxon	5,426,000	81	- 3/4
Phil Pet	5,269,000	13 1/2	- 1/4
Himml	5,127,100	33 1/2	- 1/4

MARKET DIARY

Advances	Declines	Total Issues	New Highs	New Lows
1,023	956	2,194	291	22
1,023	956	2,194	291	22

VOLUME

Total Sales	Same Per. 1986
869,690,760	699,694,000

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

High	Low	Last	Prev.
189.2	184.1	188.6	+0.45
136.3	132.5	135.9	-0.47
79.1	76.6	77.2	-2.21
157.8	154.7	157.5	+0.22
160.1	156.4	159.5	-0.37

The Economy

WEEK IN BUSINESS

Tesaco lost its appeal to get a \$10.53 billion award to Pennzoil overturned, but the Texas appeals court reduced punitive damages to \$1 billion, from \$3 billion, making the total \$8.5 billion, plus about \$4 billion in interest. The award had been for "wrongful interference" in a Pennzoil deal to acquire Getty in 1984. The ruling puts greater pressure on Texaco and its chief executive, James W. Kinnear, to try once more to settle out of court. In addition, Texaco is awaiting a Supreme Court decision on whether the \$1 billion bond it had to post should be increased to \$12 billion — which Texaco said would force it into liquidation or bankruptcy.

The arrest of four top traders from some of the biggest houses stunned an already stunned Wall Street. The four — Robert M. Freeman, head of arbitrage at Goldman, Sachs; Richard B. Wigton, head of risk arbitrage at Kidder, Peabody; Timothy L. Tabor, a former executive at Kidder and later at Merrill Lynch, and Martin A. Siegel, a top specialist at Drexel Burnham — are accused of exchanging information illegally to make millions of dollars in profits for their firms. The charges came on information from an informer — possibly Mr. Siegel, who pleaded guilty to the criminal and civil charges — who in turn had been fingered by Ivan F. Boesky, who agreed to a huge fine and is cooperating with the Government investigations. Although more than a dozen traders have been arrested in the ever-widening Government investigation, this was the highest the scandal has reached on Wall Street.

The art of arbitrage could be endangered by the scandal, some traders fear, because the Government appears intent on stopping the flow of inside information. Arbitrators, in order to be successful, must have a close ear to the ground, and many say the line between legal information and illegal insider information is often unclear. In addition, they say, investors may be scared off from funds run by investment banking firms, which may also face huge liability claims.

Retail sales plunged 5.8 percent in January, the biggest drop ever, because car sales suffered a screeching slowdown. Without cars, retail sales dropped just one-tenth of 1 percent. Car sales were curbed by the Jan. 1 end of the sales tax deduction.

Although analysts agreed that the January report was misleading, some said that it still showed a tightening in consumer demand. Producer prices rose six-tenths of 1 percent in January as energy prices jumped. Experts see some revival of inflation this year after a quiet 1986. Industrial production rose a brisk four-tenths of 1 percent. Business inventories dropped five-tenths of 1 percent in December, and sales rose 2.9 percent.

Secret talks on the dollar have been unable to resolve the underlying problems that have seen the dollar plunge to uncomfortable levels against currencies of major trading partners. One problem appears to be the perceived split in the Administration, with Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d saying the dollar must fall further to an unspecified level and the Fed chairman, Paul A. Volcker,

insisting that it has fallen far enough. Mr. Baker, while remaining enigmatic, said the dollar had fallen far enough in relation to the yen, thus putting further pressure on West Germany to come to terms with the United States as Japan did in a currency agreement last fall.

The Government may ease its export controls, partly in an attempt to help the trade deficit and partly because the Government acknowledged they were too strict.

The Government should act to protect the domestic chip industry, a Pentagon report said. It suggested the establishment of a Government-backed consortium to encourage production and an increase in quality.

First Interstate ended its bid for BankAmerica, saying the sale of assets had made BankAmerica less attractive. Although its defense was successful, the strategy leaves BankAmerica in a weaker position, and some analysts believe it is vulnerable to a proxy fight.

Stocks quieted down despite the new trading scandal. The Dow Jones industrial average was down most of the week, but managed to cut most of its losses and finish with only a 3.52-point deficit, at 2,183.35. Short-term interest rates had a spurt, but also eased late in the week.

G.M. will improve its profitability soon, the chairman, Roger B. Smith, said. But analysts are not so sure that the auto maker's severe cost-cutting program will show results that quickly. Mr. Smith, in an unusual letter to shareholders, sought to calm worries over lackluster earnings.

Owens-Illinois gave in to a \$3.6 billion-plus cash bid from Kohlberg, Kravis after it could not find another buyer. But Kohlberg had sweetened the offer, to \$60.50 a share in cash, up from the \$60 a share in cash and securities offered a month ago.

American Homes dropped its offer to buy A.H. Robins, apparently because it realized the difficulties of its proposal to try to limit liability from Robins's Dalkon Shield birth-control device. American Home had offered about \$1.5 billion for Robins.

T. Boone Pickens abandoned his attempt to take over Diamond Shamrock. He had offered \$2.06 billion, but met with what he called a "fortress" of resistance. Mr. Pickens has tried twice before to acquire Shamrock, and analysts think he might try again.

Miscellaneous. Kaiser Steel, as expected, filed for Chapter 11. American Medical rejected the \$1.74 billion bid from a Chicago doctor.



James W. Kinnear

er, insisting that it has fallen far enough. Mr. Baker, while remaining enigmatic, said the dollar had fallen far enough in relation to the yen, thus putting further pressure on West Germany to come to terms with the United States as Japan did in a currency agreement last fall.

The Government may ease its export controls, partly in an attempt to help the trade deficit and partly because the Government acknowledged they were too strict.

The Government should act to protect the domestic chip industry, a Pentagon report said. It suggested the establishment of a Government-backed consortium to encourage production and an increase in quality.

First Interstate ended its bid for BankAmerica, saying the sale of assets had made BankAmerica less attractive. Although its defense was successful, the strategy leaves BankAmerica in a weaker position, and some analysts believe it is vulnerable to a proxy fight.

Stocks quieted down despite the new trading scandal. The Dow Jones industrial average was down most of the week, but managed to cut most of its losses and finish with only a 3.52-point deficit, at 2,183.35. Short-term interest rates had a spurt, but also eased late in the week.

G.M. will improve its profitability soon, the chairman, Roger B. Smith, said. But analysts are not so sure that the auto maker's severe cost-cutting program will show results that quickly. Mr. Smith, in an unusual letter to shareholders, sought to calm worries over lackluster earnings.

Owens-Illinois gave in to a \$3.6 billion-plus cash bid from Kohlberg, Kravis after it could not find another buyer. But Kohlberg had sweetened the offer, to \$60.50 a share in cash, up from the \$60 a share in cash and securities offered a month ago.

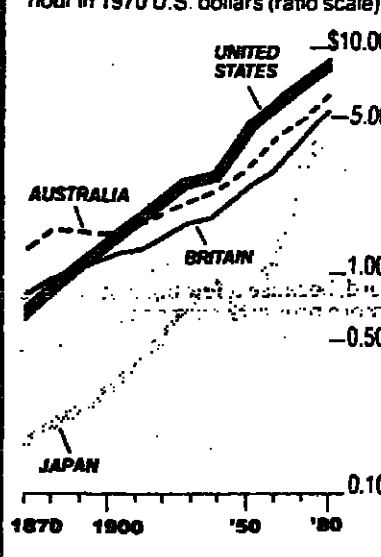
American Homes dropped its offer to buy A.H. Robins, apparently because it realized the difficulties of its proposal to try to limit liability from Robins's Dalkon Shield birth-control device. American Home had offered about \$1.5 billion for Robins.

T. Boone Pickens abandoned his attempt to take over Diamond Shamrock. He had offered \$2.06 billion, but met with what he called a "fortress" of resistance. Mr. Pickens has tried twice before to acquire Shamrock, and analysts think he might try again.

Miscellaneous. Kaiser Steel, as expected, filed for Chapter 11. American Medical rejected the \$1.74 billion bid from a Chicago doctor.

How Productivity Levels Have Converged

Gross domestic product per work-hour in 1970 U.S. dollars (ratio scale)



ances in the industrial world. Yet, between 1953 and 1973 its unemployment rate was about 35 percent lower than it was between 1874 and 1914. Nor does lagging productivity necessarily lead to foreign trade deficits, or to dismantling of a nation's industry. Britain's trade balance has generally moved in its favor ever since the 1870's, and the share of its labor force employed in industry rather than in agriculture or services places it fourth among the 16 of what are probably the world's most industrial countries. As of 1980, in this respect it was ahead of the United States, France, Sweden and Japan, among others. If this is deindustrialization, it surely is not extreme.

William J. Baumol is professor of economics at Princeton University and director of the C.V. Starr Center for Applied Economics at New York University.

Riding Out a Volatile Market

By JOHN C. BOLAND

Wall Street's unprecedented surge has made a lot of investors very happy — and very nervous. Those not content merely to take their gains and run are often forced to ride out the storms of a highly volatile market, hoping that the latest trough is not the start of a prolonged slump. Some brokers argue that such investors can have their cake and eat it too, by hedging their portfolios with put options. Such options give investors the right to sell a stock at a particular price over a set time frame, and will normally increase in value as an underlying stock sags.

But others say that a put strategy — because of the starting costs, the commissions and often crucial timing involved — can make a bad situation worse. These naysayers contend that for the average small investor — whose talent at calling market turns is notably imperfect — hedging with options is more a broker's dream than a customer's.

Even for options that appear low-priced, the cost for an individual investor to buy this kind of "insurance" can run prohibitively high.

Both the potential and costs of the

game can be seen in a recent trade that one New York broker put through for a client. On Jan. 23, with shares of the Walt Disney Company at \$56.38, the February 55 Disney put option was quoted at \$1.25 (or \$125 per 100 shares, as the puts are sold). The put — a right to sell the stock at \$55 a share — protected an investor against any decline below \$55. Three days later, Disney had sunk as low as \$52.38 and the put had risen as high as \$3.50 (\$350). Thus a holder of 1,000 shares of Disney lost \$4,000 as the stock fell, but recouped \$2,250 in appreciation of the put, before commissions. For an investor with a heavy Disney position and a nimble sense of market timing, that could be a good trade. But it is a rare outcome, according to other professionals. Indeed, within days, Disney had recovered to \$56.50, and the put had fallen back to 88 cents.

A holder of just 100 shares, however, would have fared much less happily. The loss on the stock would be \$400, partly offset by a \$225 gain on the put option. But round-trip brokerage commissions of at least \$70 would cut that benefit to \$155. The small Disney investor who hedged at an almost perfect time still would have a net loss on the total position — the stock and the put — of \$245, 61 percent of what would have been lost without "insurance."

The strategy, said the broker who recommended it — a vice president at a major wire house — is suitable

for "short-term time frames, when the output of dollars is at the lowest" and the market appears most vulnerable. The price of the put, at \$1.25, was "reasonable," he added. Yet unless Disney drops below \$55 by the expiration, Feb. 21 — the cost of the put plus the commission will be lost. Is that a "reasonable" price for a nervous investor to pay for a better night's sleep? Many would say no.

The smaller trader's put on 100 Disney shares cost \$160, including a one-way commission. That equals 2.9 percent of the amount protected, \$5,500. But at the time of the purchase, the option had just 29 days left before expiration. Thus the annualized cost is 36.5 percent — expensive insurance. For larger players, with 1,000 Disney shares, the percentages are only slightly better. Commissions count for less; a discount broker might trade 10 put options for the same \$35 minimum as one. Ten contracts would cost \$1,285, including the broker's charge, which on an annualized basis equals 29.4 percent of the \$5,500 protection.

Carrying less insurance lowers the cost, of course. A February 50 put, with Disney at \$56, cost 38 cents on Jan. 23. But for the 100-share trader, that represented an annualized cost of about 9.6 percent before commission, 18.4 percent with a one-way broker's fee. For the investor hedging 1,000 Disney shares, the cost equaled 10.4 percent annualized, including commission. This strategy would be-

gin to soften losses only after Disney dropped below \$50, a decline of 10.7 percent. Giving up even 9 percent (annualized) for this kind of protection makes little sense to many professional investors. Over a long period, equity markets appreciate at only about 9 percent annually, noted Thomas S. Mitchell, a general partner at Weiss, Peck & Greer.

Beating those odds requires an investor to buy insurance only occasionally, correctly picking market turns, the way a driver might buy auto insurance only if he expects an accident soon. A Boston broker likened them more to conventional short-swing scalping than to insurance.

Investors with large, diversified portfolios can employ the options on stock indexes, such as the S.&P. 500, the narrower S.&P. 100, or the broad Value Line Index. Sometimes the insurance can be cheaper. Al Frank, who edits the Prudent Speculator newsletter and manages about \$60 million, decided in mid-January that the market was vulnerable and bought February S.&P. 100 puts at \$75 per contract. He thus hedged a personal portfolio of \$1.7 million at a cost of \$5,250, plus commissions.

On an annualized basis, the outlay worked out to about 4.1 percent before commission — paltry compared to the returns Mr. Frank has been generating. The puts looked so cheap, in fact, that Mr. Frank bought twice as many contracts as he needed for insurance. Two weeks later, the market had soared and the options had lost more than half their value. By last week they had lost more than 90 percent of their value.

John C. Boland writes on finance from Baltimore.

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE D. BRIDGES, Publisher 1961-1963

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher
MAX FRANKEL, Executive Editor
ARTHUR GELB, Managing Editor
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, Assistant Managing Editor
WARREN HOGE, Assistant Managing Editor
JOHN M. LEE, Assistant Managing Editor
ALLAN M. SIEGAL, Assistant Managing Editor
JACK ROSENTHAL, Editorial Page Editor
LESLIE H. GELB, Deputy Editorial Page Editor
A. M. ROSENTHAL, Associate Editor
ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER JR., Assistant Publisher
LANCE R. PRIMUS, Exec. V.P., General Manager
RUSSELL T. LEWIS, Sr. V.P., Circulation
J. A. RIGGS JR., Sr. V.P., Operations
HOWARD BISHOP, V.P., Employee Relations
ERICH G. LINKER JR., V.P., Advertising
JOHN M. O'BRIEN, V.P., Controller
ELISE J. ROSS, V.P., Systems

Look: Liberalism!

It's poking up everywhere like daffodils through the melting snows of the Reagan revolution. Six months ago, it was still the L-word, the political philosophy that dared not speak its name. Careful believers called themselves "progressives." Even brave ones dared no more than "neoliberal." Old liberalism — social-program liberalism — was discredited.

It still is, in the sense that no one believes in throwing big money and big Government at poverty anymore. But liberalism, chastened by its years in the cold, is making a sudden comeback. The aim's the same, to help disadvantaged people who need comfort, care or opportunity. What's different is that the means are no longer wishful or wasteful.

Millions of children are growing up miserably poor and the country must do more to support them,

says Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York. But he calls for a new system that provides public assistance only when the parents agree to provide their fair share. The welfare recipients who need jobs most are least likely to get them, says Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts. But his imaginative jobs proposal would shell out funds only to states that first demonstrate the ability to get people into jobs and thus save welfare money.

California has developed "social contracts" that promise welfare for work, and New York contemplates a similar plan. Senator Paul Simon of Illinois proposes a guaranteed job opportunity program, subsidized with welfare savings.

Soft hearts have grown hard noses. It's a doubly welcome combination, one that might win broad support and help rescue poverty's next generation.

How to Pay for Welfare

The welfare system was designed 50 years ago for a different America. To conclude that it isn't working may be the easy part. How to rebuild it is another matter.

In his State of the Union address President Reagan promised a new strategy to tame the "welfare monster." What he's delivered so far are variations on the old themes of new federalism and deregulation. He would give states more flexibility to tailor existing programs to residents' needs. States might then consolidate food stamps, housing vouchers and other programs and, quite likely, reduce benefits.

More imaginative ideas come from other participants in the debate, including Senator Moynihan, the National Governors Association and the American Public Welfare Association. They focus on the true victims of the welfare system — children, who now comprise nearly 40 percent of the poor.

Senator Moynihan believes the present welfare

system to be beyond reform. He is holding a series of hearings to prepare legislation to replace it. His legislative strategy consists of three elements.

First, strengthen child-support enforcement. Only 29 percent of single mothers with children now receive the full amount of court-ordered child support from absent fathers. Second, require able-bodied single mothers to work, with Government-provided support services. Third, provide supplemental child support when family support and earnings are insufficient. Whether the amount should be determined by some national minimum standard is yet to be decided.

The need to rebuild welfare is plain to right and left, so plain that the prospects for change are good. The test will be whether policy makers really want to get people off welfare rolls and onto payrolls, or just get the welfare monster off Washington's back and onto that of the states.

How to Make Welfare Pay

Work can be oversold as a fix for welfare and a cure for poverty. Just ask the three million Americans who work full time and still can't escape poverty. Nevertheless, self-sufficiency through work properly remains the fulcrum of welfare reform. The challenge is to be realistic about just how much can be achieved through work, both for society and for individual welfare recipients.

Research demonstrates that even the crudest "workfare" schemes, in which welfare recipients must perform minimum-wage public jobs, carry some benefits, keeping recipients out of inertia and idleness. Mostly, though, they defuse public resentment and affirm popular notions of fairness.

Such primitive schemes are actually quite rare. More common are sophisticated plans that require aid recipients to engage in work, education or job training. Congress unleashed a wave of innovation in 1981 by amending the 14-year-old Work Incentive Program to let states try new approaches to getting welfare recipients into the work force.

At least 38 states or parts of states have undertaken programs; Massachusetts' Employment and Training Choices (E.T.) is probably the best known. These are not panaceas but they do benefit participants, save tax money and justify continuation and

expansion. Senator Kennedy now proposes just that by building on perhaps the most hopeful aspect of the state experiments.

The Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (M.D.R.C.), in probably the most extensive evaluation so far, has found that people who have the least recent work experience — the long-term welfare dependent — benefit most from work-to-welfare programs. Senator Kennedy's legislation targets those who fit the long-term profile: young mothers for the most part, under 22 years old, without a high school diploma, who have been unemployed for at least a year.

Without intervention, such a young woman probably would stay on welfare for 10 years; without substantial inducements, most job-training programs probably would not touch her. The bill would provide such inducements, rebating to the states part of the Federal welfare savings achieved when beneficiaries move to private-sector jobs.

It's a sign of the new consensus that the Kennedy bill enjoys wide bipartisan support. It's a sign of a new realism that the bill relies not on big Federal outlays, but on state initiative and shared fiscal responsibility. The bill offers a promising first step in reforming welfare with work.

The Amerikan Way on TV

No American commercial television production has ever come remotely close to the sustained quality of British miniseries like "Brideshead Revisited," "I, Claudius" or "Ascent of Man." What networks do give us is elephants like "Amerika." This 14½-hour political melodrama, costing at least \$40 million, begins tonight and tells a good deal about how ABC Entertainment regards the average viewer's intelligence.

The series supposedly shows American life in 1997, after a decade of Soviet rule through weak-kneed collaborators. The Russians have taken over, it is said, without firing a shot. How? Nobody explains, but the impression is left that instead of standing tall, Americans somehow went morally and intellectually limp in 1986, smack in the

middle of Ronald Reagan's second term of office.

In other words, it's very hard to take "Amerika" seriously. Hence the United Nations is misguided to threaten a lawsuit over the program's use of U.N. peacekeeping emblems by Soviet occupiers. Hence liberal critics are wrong to demand time to give the other side of the story.

"Amerika" seems designed to grab headlines and pump up ratings. It resembles docudramas about Atlanta's child murders, the kidnapping of Patty Hearst or the Manson gang's cult killings. They were pseudo-sociology; "Amerika" is pseudo-politics. When the makers of this series claim some profound philosophic purpose, the appropriate response is not to sue but to snicker.

Topics

Urban Rites

Spring Chicken

February brought a Brooklyn woman daffodil leaves standing up a couple of inches in her garden — since frozen — a pair of black and white ladderbacked downy woodpeckers and, best of all, a rooster gorgeously appointed with red cockscomb, full rufous ruff, red feathers shading into iridescent greens toward the tail.

Her retriever spotted it first, pointing excitedly as they headed out the door for the newsstand. The glorious bird was in the front yard, clucking contentedly as he scratched at the ground.

The woman hailed a neighbor, who hooted and said it had been a good 15 years since he'd seen a free-scratching chicken in the neighborhood. He helped corner the bird in a doorway; she pinioned its wings, dogs barking hysterically from the fence line, and

set it out back to roost on the bird-bath. For feed, she found some left-over oats and rice.

How to explain the rooster's presence? That was easy: The neighborhood lies close to the regions of Prospect Park where Brooklyn's Haitians are known to practice voodoo ceremonies involving the ritual slaughter of chickens. This was probably a lucky escape.

She thought about that as she watched the bird feeding in the sun, clucking and preening. Did he know how close he had come to being dead meat? Or did his jaunty spirit simply reflect how much he enjoyed becoming cock of the block?

Subway Song

Deep into the grimy city's bowels stride the subway riders. Pursues jammed under arms, tokens jammed

in hands. Jaws set. Eyes straight ahead.

Jockey for position as the train rolls in. Prepare to lunge. Don't stand too far aside to let people off — you'll miss the seat.

So goes the routine. Now and again, something different happens. "Is this the downtown local?" asks a pronounced accent. People look up.

"Jesus saves!" shouts a preacher. Or, at Times Square, as the shuttle from Grand Central screeches in, a busker sings out in a sweet, clear soprano:

Someone's head resting on my knee;
Warm and tender as he can be.
Who takes good care of me ...
Oh, wouldn't it be lovely?

Jaws relax. What a song for the subway! The doors close. The riders smile.

Lovely.

Letters

Armed Forces Could Be a Chance to Start Over

To the Editor:

Almost as an article of faith, James W. Davis, in his call for renewal of the draft ("Bring Back the Draft," Op-Ed, Feb. 5) asserts "the armed forces, however, cannot go out and recruit the middle-aged."

And why not? Other than that it would break a bit with tradition, recruitment of those beyond "draft age" (say 27 to 35) would address most of the problems that alarm him.

Borrowing on the theme current in recruitment ads, the Armed Forces may be a great place to restart. When everyone at the plant with less than 15 to 20 years seniority is laid off, a steady job looks good to a 32-year-old worker who has experience and training that one does not have at a draft age of 19 (not to mention some needed maturity).

When the marriage collapses, when the career choice turns out to be wrong, when all the advancement slots are filled with baby boomers or even when one is overtaken by a belated flush of patriotism, the armed forces could gain an experienced worker.

The reasons for reluctance to seek recruits from an older age pool are largely outdated. Are younger persons the sole segment of our population who are fit or trainable physically? Go to the park, and you are run over by joggers into their 90's who would be a better bet to make it over a wall than the youth streaming out of the local high school door. The Army's own records show that a fit army is not exclusively a youthful army.

Or take the family-ties argument — essentially, get your recruits before they marry and have kids. Has anyone looked at the rising average age of getting married or the postponement-of-childbearing statistics of the nuclear family starting out young and fresh and fecund.

A good number of just those folks Mr. Davis would have in uniform repairing the electronic machinery with experienced and trained hands have been laid off their jobs in Silicon Valley because of Japanese competition. So go make them an offer!

A healthy infusion of these middle-aged workers can only do the Army's personnel mix some good.

While we as a society devote some post-Reagan-era bucks to high-school reading programs, the armed forces can use the army of blue- and white-collar unemployed, who learned to read a decade or so ago, only to have their jobs go overseas. It would certainly beat restarting the draft.

JAMES J. REID
New York, Feb. 5, 1987

No Cause for Alarm

To the Editor:

James W. Davis manages to ignore some financial and political realities that need to be considered in discussing the issue of a draft.

First, Professor Davis implies that a conscripted force will be more cost-effective for the United States, citing "increasingly expensive" recruitment costs for an all-volunteer force. This directly contradicts a report prepared for the Pentagon last year by Syllistics Inc., a civilian manpower company, which concludes that a return to conscription with draftees and other new service members receiving half the basic pay of current volunteers would cost the



Bob Gale

Government about \$1.5 billion more than an all-volunteer force.

Second, while Mr. Davis notes that the draft is on the agendas of Gary Hart and Sam Nunn, he fails to note that they are raising the issue of the draft as much for political gain as for

"national defense." On Dec. 11, a group of "moderate" Democrats who call themselves the Democratic Leadership Council met to discuss how to change the party's image from being anti-defense. With an eye clearly on the 1988 Presidential elections, they discussed reviving the draft.

Finally, Mr. Davis's main argument for reimposing the draft — that we face a declining number of possible volunteers from the appropriate age group — does not seem to concern the Pentagon. In an extensive study prepared for the House Armed Services Committee, an Air Force team concluded that "the declining male youth population, by itself, is not cause for great alarm."

Mr. Davis notes that the "graying of America" has led the fast-food industry to use the elderly instead of teen-agers to serve meals. That's a creative solution. Maybe we ought to be pursuing an obvious solution to our shortage of soldiers — peace and disarmament.

DAVID CROTEAU
New York, Feb. 5, 1987

The writer is on the staff of the War Resisters League.

The Use of Draftees

To the Editor:

When James W. Davis laments the shrinking pool of volunteers for the armed services, I'm forced to recall the complexity of my outfit in Vietnam in 1969-70, when I was an Army draftee in Pleiku Province.

No rich man's son or child of privilege did I meet there. Sure, they may have been flying their airplanes or sailing their dreadnoughts in support of Army grunts, but neither the Air Force nor Navy drafted during the Vietnam War, and guess who took the preponderance of casualties?

If Professor Davis wants genuinely to insure a healthy flow of troops to the armed services via the draft, then I think it's inevitable and desirable that we increase the eligibility for draftees to well beyond age 26; perhaps even into middle age, and then extend our web to include women, so we can truly become a modern-day Sparta.

DONALD J. SYPEK
Chicopee, Mass., Feb. 5, 1987

Is This the Government Americans Deserve?

To the Editor:

United States citizens are responsible for the frequent abuse of power by their Presidents.

Representative Don Edwards notes (Op-Ed, Feb. 4) that "For decades Congress has played the role of the negligent parent," neglecting its oversight duties. This might have changed long ago, except that in the same decades the electorate has played the role of the negligent parent.

Eligible voters refuse to register. Voters neglect to vote. Very few people write, or call, their elected representatives to protest governmental action or to suggest preferences for Congressional action. How can Congress believe anyone really cares how the Government performs?

When President Reagan went beyond his war-making power with his two quick little wars, the invasion of Grenada and the bombing of Libya, the public showed no outrage. On the contrary, about two-thirds of Americans approved of these military operations. So why should Congress be criticized for only casual attention to oversight, when the public often approves of questionable behavior by the executive branch?

The Constitution gives citizens enormous power. There is no reason to blame anyone except ourselves for governmental weaknesses. All we have to do is stay alert and communicate with our representatives. If we insist on good government, we will get it.

LARRY KELBLEY
Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif., Feb. 5, 1987

We Join the Great Line of Ages of Transition

To the Editor:

I concur in Michael Harrington's confutation of the stereotype that people on welfare are simply lazy ("Jobs, Not Welfare," Op-Ed, Feb. 5). Yet I cannot but question his implicit argument that employers are simply lazy in failing to "provide decent jobs for all."

We are experiencing a basic technological revolution, the thrust of which is to provide more product with fewer people. In 1979, Ford Motors produced 3.6 million vehicles with 153,000 hourly employees. In 1984, it produced about as many with 104,000 workers. And the displacement goes on. The same is true of services in postindustrial societies. The marriage between sophisticated computers and functionally illiterate minimum-wage youths is apparent to anyone who has tried to deal with many a company or state agency or bureaucracy, public or private.

Moreover, there is the global labor force, which marries sophisticated technology to semiskilled workers below minimum wage, made more profitable through the bonus of two tariff schedule provisions that exempt corporations from duties on \$15 billion worth of imports from 23 countries. Profit is also maximized because duty is paid only on "value added," which means the cheaper the labor, the cheaper the duty.

I think American companies, in this sense, have been very competitive. They are just not competing to retain people as the principal work force. At least not indigenous American people. And they are maximiz-

ing the uses of the new technology.

That works, in the short run. What is beginning to pinch is the problem of the no-longer-needed human labor in this country, who are increasingly being laid off, for they are also consumers and citizens.

"The targeted enemy" is foreign countries that offer cheaper goods and services. But we live in a global economy. Some of those "foreign" countries are involved in transnational corporations. Some of those "foreign" companies are functioning in this country. (We have a big Sony factory in San Diego.)

We are living in an interstitial time. Old slogans based on old visions of reality can't help. Humane thinkers like Michael Harrington must have a look at the new realities and then come up with a new vision, based on technological and economic literacy.

NANCY REEVES
San Diego, Feb. 5, 1987

Count Rhode Island In

To the Editor:

The New York Giants' Super Bowl victory was a sweet ending to an outstanding season for the team and its millions of fans. You should be aware that "The Giant Apple" (editorial, Jan. 27) underestimated the size of that apple. We in Rhode Island comprise a large and loyal group of "New England Giants" fans, even though the Giants have never played a game in Rhode Island.

JEFFREY JARRETT
North Kingstown, R.I., Jan. 28, 1987

After Almost 200 Years, Sally Hemmings Still Dogs Jefferson

To the Editor:

In his Feb. 7 letter, Judge Bruce McM. Wright cites as historical fact the story of Thomas Jefferson's slave mistress, Sally Hemmings. It is simply ridiculous that this patent lie should still be seen in print. Its origin is almost as old as our Republic.

On July 14, 1798, the Federalist Congress passed the Sedition Act, which made publishing anything false or scandalous against the Government a crime. In May of 1800, James T. Callender, a Scottish immigrant and pamphleteer, went on trial in Richmond for violation of that act.

Callender was a pathetic creature, an alcoholic and hypochondriac, who never seemed able to extricate himself from debt. Jefferson had befriended him a few years earlier and had advanced him funds to enable him to continue his writing. At the trial, presided over by Justice Samuel Chase, Callender was convicted and sentenced to nine months in prison and fined \$200.

When Jefferson became President in 1801, he pardoned Callender. Since Callender had already completed his prison term, the effect of this was to refund his fine and clear his name. When Callender received his money three months later, he had grown bit-

ter against Jefferson and his party for the delay and the time he had spent in prison. He decided to chastise the President and succeeded beyond even his expectations.

In September 1802 in The Richmond Recorder, he published the story of Sally Hemmings, the slave mistress of the President. Callender cited no support for the story, saying merely that it was "well known." He subsequently changed elements of the story repeatedly to bring them in line with the facts of Jefferson's life. Several times he changed the version of how the affair began, and the number of children supposedly produced by it. To those who knew Jefferson's high moral standards and devotion to his dead wife's memory, the story was laughable.

Jefferson never replied publicly to the charges. In a letter to Dr. George Lyon on June 20, 1816, he wrote, "I should have fancied myself half guilty had I condescended to put pen

to paper in refutation of their falsehoods, or drawn to them respect by any notice from myself."

Years later his grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, gave another reason for his silence. He maintained that Sally and Betsey Hemmings were the mistresses of Peter and Samuel Carr, two of Jefferson's nephews. Randolph said it was well-known at the time, and Jefferson probably felt all interests were best served by simply ignoring the matter. No further reference to it by him is known.

I find it incredible that a story that all reputable historians, led by Jefferson's able biographer Dumas Malone, have discredited for years, should still find its way into print. The year of the bicentennial of the Constitution should remind us all of the need for accurate historical scholarship of our past. Without the strictest accuracy, history is worthless.

JOHN J. MCCARTNEY
Manhasset, L.I., Feb. 7, 1987



The New York Times
Company

229 West 43d St., N.Y. 10036

Operating Groups

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Chairman
WALTER MATTHEW, President
DAVID L. GORHAM, Senior Vice President
BENJAMIN HANDELMAN, Senior Vice President
MICHAEL E. RYAN, Senior Vice President
GUY T. GARRETT, Vice President
SOLOMON B. WATSON IV, Secretary
DELORE K. FLETCHER, Treasurer
WILLIAM H. DAVIS, Senior Vice President
JOHN D. POMFRET, Senior Vice President
JOHN R. HARRISON, Vice President
WILLIAM T. KERR, Vice President
DAVID K. MACDONALD, Vice President
C. FRANK ROBERTS, Vice President

ON MY MIND

A. M. Rosenthal

Ecuador? Who Cares?

QUITO, Ecuador This is one of the pleasantest of cities, full of grace and the taste of history, capital of a country splendid in mountain and sea, and center of a society that captured the attention of all the Americas when it turned from military dictatorship to political freedom eight years ago. Now it is the scene of a different kind of test — whether a small, still-forming democratic system can survive pressures from within. This time the pressures are not guerrilla conspiracies but the feuds and hatreds of the very men elected and sworn to preserve the new experiment in government.

Ecuador? Who cares about Ecuador? Why in the world should anybody in the United States, which has plenty of big foreign headaches, pay the slightest attention to a country not known for much other than bananas, oil and the islands where Charles Darwin saw finches and lizards that inspired his theories of evolution? There is one big reason why Latin American nations care a great deal. It commands considerable attention from the State Department and even engaged the White House, in the days before its

mind and soul were imprisoned by the Iran-hostage-Nicaragua fiasco.

Ecuador was the first of 10 Latin American nations to move from military rule toward political democracy. If Ecuador returns to military rule it will make the future of every new-born democracy in Latin America considerably more dubious. Democracy is proving contagious. Latin militarism has the same history.

President León Febres Cordero is a zealous, passionate businessman who became President in a free election in 1984. He has a special fondness for good talk, the free enterprise system and the United States, where he was educated at Stevens Institute of Technology in New Jersey. He is a kind of Lee Iacocca type, only with lots of hair and a mustache.

He followed a policy of deregulation that Washington admired, supported American policy on Nicaragua, fought the narcotics trade and terrorism and was Washington's favorite Latin American leader.

He has two problems. One is his temper and violence of rhetoric. The other, bigger, is that the opposition, which controls Congress, has leaders whose tempers and tempers match his own. Neither side is willing to play by the rules of the democratic social contract, which involve such things as balances, compromise and discussion. When Congress appointed a Supreme Court not to the President's liking, he put up a police cordon to prevent the justices from taking their seats.

When the President was kidnapped by rebel air force troops and forced at pistol point to release a maverick general, Congress met — to investigate the President's conduct, not the rebels, and to demand his resignation, not the imprisonment of the kidnappers.

These are not comic-opera characters. The President and the top opposition leaders are men of talent and imagination and there is no great ideological gap separating them. But their actions add up to a textbook case of feud and hatred overriding national interests.

This week a group of top businessmen from the Americas, members of the Americas Society, met here under the chairmanship of David Rockefeller. The fact that the session was not canceled despite the unease caused by the President's kidnapping was a mark of support for the country.

And this is one of those cases where nobody has the United States to kick around. The State Department has been doing exactly what it should. It warned off the armed forces when they were planning to oust the President's predecessor. It has made it quite clear that it will not support any coup now whatever the excuse. And although the United States backs the President, the Embassy here deals openly and warmly with opposition leaders too.

The armed forces already have suggested to the President that he lead a coup and he has refused. But if the feuding and paralysis continue they will step in with or without him. It will simply delight the far left. It believes that a Communist dictatorship will follow a right-wing dictatorship as the night the day. Then the American public will pay attention because only Communists seem to be able to focus our minds on Latin America.

There are people of good will in Quito and in other worried Latin American capitals trying to get the President and his opponents to talk and deal with each other. If they do, democracy in Ecuador may endure. If they do not, it will end, perhaps within months.

That will cause sadness and fear for many Latin Americans outside this lovely mountain capital. Nobody in South or Central America will ask who cares.

James Reston is on vacation. His column will resume next Sunday.

By William E. Colby and Robert D. English

SURELY no national security issue has had such a brief yet bizarre history as the Strategic Defense Initiative. Announced on a Presidential whim, the program has in four years become the Administration's No. 1 military priority. Conceived as a way to render nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete," S.D.I. could instead spur a major increase in offensive weapons. But the greatest irony is that its proponents may be destroying whatever small chance there is that strategic defenses might one day make the world safe from nuclear war.

For both the United States and the Soviet Union, security ultimately rests on the principle of nuclear deterrence. No attacker could ever strike first and escape a crushing retaliatory blow. Whether we planned it that way or not, the fact is that a state of mutual assured destruction — MAD, as it is called — has existed for many years.

Critics of all persuasions have found mutual assured destruction to be unacceptable as a permanent condition. Some yearn for the bygone days of American nuclear superiority; others believe that negotiated reductions are the only way to ease the nuclear threat. But nobody is very happy with the current state of affairs, with each superpower poised to launch more than 10,000 strategic warheads at the other.

The danger is that, over time, the odds of stumbling into nuclear war are simply too great to ignore. Of course, no rational leader would contemplate a first strike in peacetime. But in a moment of tension or crisis, when attack from the other seemed imminent, a leader might overreact to a false alarm or decide that he had nothing to lose by "going first."

As nuclear weapons become swifter and more accurate, and as warning and reaction times shrink, these dangers grow. Mutual assured destruction may still be strong, but the price of its failure is obscenely high.

So if MAD is unacceptable as a permanent condition, what is the alternative?

William E. Colby, Director of Central Intelligence from 1973 to 1976, is a member of the board of the Committee for National Security, a defense policy research organization. Robert D. English is a senior analyst at the committee.

'Star Wars' May Destroy Strategic Defenses

The President's answer is "Star Wars." While there are serious doubts about the feasibility of S.D.I. lasers, particle beams and other exotic technologies, it is still too soon to know how effective or ineffective it will be. At the same time, nearly everybody agrees that the research — unstoppable, in any case — should continue. After all, even a small hope is worth pursuing.

But the Administration's approach is all wrong. The President's gung-ho program, under which deployment may begin as early as 1993, will create conditions that kill whatever small chance strategic defenses have for success. This is so because such haste ignores common sense criteria for developing successful technologies.

For the Strategic Defense Initiative, these criteria are the following:

Careful research and development. The Challenger shuttle disaster is evidence of what can happen when politics pushes science too fast. Many more lives are potentially at stake with S.D.I., yet the program is already under intense political pressure, to the detriment of sound scientific judgment.

A cooperative American-Soviet approach.

The Russians fear that the Strategic Defense Initiative is a cover for American efforts to gain strategic superiority. Hence, they will surely pursue techniques to overcome or circumvent it. The S.D.I. director, Lieut. Gen. James A. Abrahamson, recently admitted that we could find ourselves in another arms spiral of "counter-measure and counter-countermeasure." The only way to allay the Russians' fears is by reaffirming existing arms agreements. We must assure the Russians that we are probing new concepts in science, not fielding a weapon against them.

Deep cuts in offensive weapons.

As "Star Wars" supporters have acknowledged, no strategic defense can work in the face of ever-increasing numbers of missiles and warheads. Yet these are exactly what the Soviet Union will build to counter our unrestrained development of S.D.I. Instead, we should be willing to slow the program a bit while working for major reductions in offensive weapons.

If President Reagan is serious about one day replacing mutual as-

sured destruction with a system of strategic defenses, this is the path he must follow. Unfortunately, he appears convinced that any delay will "kill" the Strategic Defense Initiative. This is not so.

As shown in a recent study by the Committee for National Security, modest restraints on S.D.I. would enable this country to take advantage of Soviet offers for deep cuts in offensive weapons. Moreover, these restraints would hardly "kill" the program, but would allow us to investigate thoroughly the long-term feasibility of the most critical new technologies. Such a compromise would

Expect an increase in offensive weapons.



Still, the research should go on.

'Amerika' — an Irresponsible TV Series

By John E. Mack

By now, most people know that today ABC will begin airing the first segment of a 14-hour mini-series called "Amerika," depicting the United States in 1997 after 10 years of Soviet occupation. The series raises profound questions about the responsibilities of the mass media, especially of television, in the nuclear age.

Although "Amerika" seems likely to provoke fear and hatred of the Soviet Union, Donald Wrye, the writer, has denied that it has to do with Soviet-American relations at all. At a forum, he called it "just an entertainment." In fact, in "Amerika" the Soviet Union has blown up the Capitol, massacred most of Congress, and sinister Soviet-controlled United Na-

John E. Mack is academic director of the Center for Psychological Studies in the Nuclear Age, which is connected with the department of psychiatry, an affiliate of the Harvard Medical School, at Cambridge Hospital. He wrote this article with the assistance of William Beardslee and Roberta Snow, both of the center.

tions units, led by a psychopathic East German, rape and kill Americans and roll over shantytowns.

The creators have indulged in familiar Russian-Nazi stereotypes (the images seem to be merged), most malignant of which is the idea that the Kremlin's purpose is to crush all independent thinking and bring about "the final solution to the American problem," as the script says.

TV is the principal source of information for many Americans, especially young people, about the rest of the world. The vivid, dramatically powerful images of hateful, sadistic Russians are likely to make a deep impression, inspiring fear and confirming the lopsided view of the Russian character and the distortions of Soviet intentions to which we have been repeatedly subjected. No amount of sensible accompanying commentary, however appropriate, can balance the Hollywood product's sickly presented evocative images.

If there were any serious possibility that the Russians were preparing to take over this country, one might try to justify "Amerika" on the grounds of its utility in mobilizing public opinion. But as George Kennan, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, wrote in January, the

Soviet leadership does not wish, intend or have the capability to occupy the United States.

Furthermore, this is a period of significant change in the Soviet Union, a time of special sensitivity in Soviet-American relations. Whether "Amerika" should be shown in the Soviet Union was hotly debated during a conference in Moscow that I attended last month. The subject was "The Psychology of Enemy vs. Partnership Images." Some argued, in the spirit of a new openness, that nothing should be withheld from the Soviet people and trusted their ability to see the series in a balanced perspective. Others feared that "Amerika" would inflame anti-American attitudes at a time when serious efforts are being made to increase contact and reduce tension between our countries.

A Soviet journalist who had attended a preview of "Amerika" in Lincoln, Neb., wrote in a Moscow newspaper: "Feeling hurt and hateful, I silently cried in the hushed cinema. What have Russians got to do with all this? The tanks have been sent by Donald Wrye."

The conflicting statements and activities of the producers and actors have underscored their lack of responsibility for the potential impact

of the series. Mr. Wrye has admitted that he "did not think of what the consequences would be to its [sic] fullest extent" or expect "anyone to take it this seriously."

He acknowledges that he does not believe that the Kremlin is interested in taking over the United States. He admits to not being "too well versed in the Soviet system." Kris Kristoferson, the series' leading actor, in real life sings songs for peace and reflects about global responsibility. How does he reconcile this? Brandon Stoddard, president of ABC Entertainment, has said: "It's fiction, it's just a story."

Yet the influence of conservative political groups on ABC's decision to produce "Amerika" has been well documented. Last there be any doubt about its political purposes, one need only look at ABC's prime time commercials for "Amerika" in which real Hungarians, Czechoslovak and Polish émigrés, with native accents, talk of the loss of freedom and victims in Eastern Europe who cannot speak. Watch "Amerika," they seem to warn, so that this won't happen to you. "Amerika," for all the denials of its makers, seems to have ridden the crest of fear of the Soviet Union for commercial purposes.

The freedom accorded the mass media must be accompanied by an assumption of responsibility for the consequences of programming and standards of taste. It is no longer acceptable overtly to devalue blacks, Jews and other minorities, and the networks have boards of standards that are careful not to offend minorities or various interest groups.

Perhaps the controversy surrounding "Amerika" will help bring us closer to a time when material that, by virtue of its ideological extremism, stereotypes another nation or provokes hatred and fear will no longer be acceptable.

In March, an "entertainment summit," organized by Mark Gerzon, president of Hollywood's Mediators Productions, will bring together leading Soviet and American film makers for extensive meetings in Los Angeles and New York. We hope that out of these meetings guidelines will emerge for how Americans and Russians represent each other in the mass media. Fuller, more realistic, even positive, images might begin to offset the hostile stereotypes to which we have become accustomed. This can occur none too soon. In the nuclear age, all mankind is an interest group.

The Company Is Watching You Everywhere

By Gary T. Marx

THESE efforts are part of a broad shift in the nature of monitoring of workers by employers. As technological methods of surveillance become more powerful and less expensive, and as the social climate becomes more receptive, increased emphasis is being placed on monitoring workers, even when they are away from work, and the distinction between on- and off-duty behavior is narrowed.

Privacy historically has been protected partly because data collection was limited to what the unaided senses could detect. Today's surveillance technologies easily go further. Monitoring of employees is no longer restricted to a bounded work setting, such as a factory or an office. Now electronic leashes track the activities of delivery and repair people who work in the field far from a central office. (Ironically, it was because of the greater freedom these jobs afford that many people have been drawn to them in the past.)

A small computer — aptly named Tripmaster — installed on the dashboard of a truck can record speed, gear shifts, how long the truck idles and how long a driver stops for lunch or a coffee break. Another device can track vehicle location via satellite.

Even within large industrial or office complexes, an employee's whereabouts can be determined at all times. With the use of card key systems, the individual must check into and out of various work stations — including the parking lot, main entrance, a particular floor, a given office, a computer terminal and, in some settings, even the bathroom.

Video and audio surveillance, once restricted to high security areas, are increasingly found throughout work settings. They are indiscriminate, catching whatever comes within their purview, whether work related or not.

This was sadly discovered by two workers who left a factory as their shift ended, engaged in a heated discussion. A fight ensued and a video camera in the parking lot recorded it. They were fired. The employees filed a lawsuit, arguing that their activity outside the factory gate was a private issue, no matter how irrefutable the company's "evidence." A judge later ordered them reinstated.

Union grievances have been filed over the use of electronic surveillance in employee lounges and bathrooms. In one case, the introduction of new electronic surveillance occurred during a union organizing drive.

Major changes are occurring in the monitoring of employee telephone communications as well. In most work settings, private use of telephones has been tolerated, much as the taking home of pencils. But with the development of a technique called station message detail recording, this is changing.

Extensive detail can easily be captured on phone usage — even to other extensions in the same building. Incoming calls can also be tracked. The number of workers engaged in "telecommuting" (using computers and telecommunications at home) is also increasing. Interchanges with a central office serve to deliver a work product and also to monitor work. In such situations, it is difficult to determine where the factory or office stops and the home begins.

One program permits managers to observe on their own screen all input entered by an employee from his home and all output from the central computer to the user's terminal. Other programs are available to send subliminal messages or statements, such as "Work faster."

From management's perspective, monitoring practices are generally seen as benign or even beneficial. They help contain costs, enhance security, improve productivity and

service, and equitably allocate rewards and penalties. Yet they can also backfire.

Electronic sweatshops are no more appealing than the other kind. One manufacturing firm found that productivity declined and absenteeism, stress and turnover increased after a comprehensive monitoring system was installed.

Just because something can be done does not mean that it should be done. The precedent, once established, can lead to other forms of monitoring, such as watching what overweight people eat, tracing spending patterns of those chronically in debt or tracking employees who engage in high-risk sports. Once this is widely accepted, surveillance of religious or political beliefs could be next.

Our heterogeneous society and free market economy place a much higher value on separating the personal and economic realms than is the case with more corporatist states, such as Japan. The company town was distasteful, partly because its control extended far beyond the factory floor. It would be tragic if competitive and moralistic pressures lead to its reinvention through the use of electronic, biological or chemical surveillance.

Electronic sweatshops are no more appealing than the other kind. One manufacturing firm found that productivity declined and absenteeism, stress and turnover increased after a comprehensive monitoring system was installed.

Just because something can be done does not mean that it should be done. The precedent, once established, can lead to other forms of monitoring, such as watching what overweight people eat, tracing spending patterns of those chronically in debt or tracking employees who engage in high-risk sports. Once this is widely accepted, surveillance of religious or political beliefs could be next.

Our heterogeneous society and free market economy place a much higher value on separating the personal and economic realms than is the case with more corporatist states, such as Japan. The company town was distasteful, partly because its control extended far beyond the factory floor. It would be tragic if competitive and moralistic pressures lead to its reinvention through the use of electronic, biological or chemical surveillance.

From Warsaw to Off Broadway

By JANUSZ GLOWACKI

Why do you write?" I was asked by an officer of the secret police in Warsaw. "An intelligent man does not write. An intelligent man does not leave any traces."

During the darkest years of Stalinism, when I was a little boy, my father took me to see an exhibit entitled "This Is America" at Dzerzhinsky Square in Warsaw. Feliks Dzerzhinsky, a Polish national hero, was the first chief of the Soviet KGB, when it was still known as the Cheka. The protagonist of many socialist plays and films, he was well known for his affection for young children, though he often had a deadly dislike for parents.

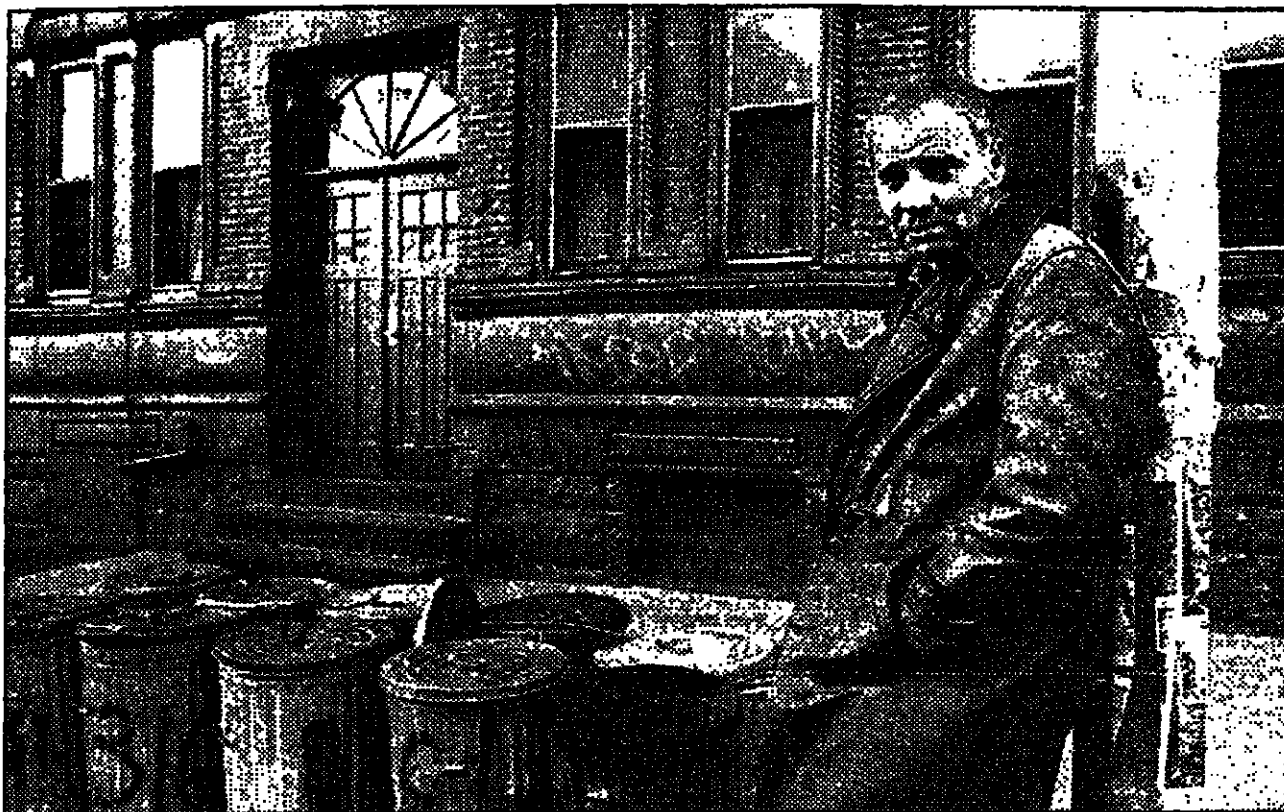
The exhibition at the square named for him displayed loud ties, gaudy billboards, burning crosses of the KKK and even bugs from Colorado that were trained at special camps to be dropped from planes at night to devour socialist potatoes. All this to a decadent boogie-woogie soundtrack.

The exhibition was meant to evoke horror, disgust and hatred. It had, however, the opposite effect. Thousands of Varsovians, dressed in their holiday best, waited every day in lines as long as those to see Lenin's Tomb and in solemn silence looked at the display, listened respectfully to the boogie-woogie, wanting in this way, at least, to manifest their blind and hopeless love for the United States.

Almost 30 years later, in December 1981, I came to London for the opening of my play "Cinders" at the Royal Court Theater. I bought supplies of food for my family in Poland and was about to go back when martial law was declared. It was clearly impossible to go back for the moment. Fortunately, "Cinders" was a great success, so I calculated that by eating the food I had intended for Christmas in Poland, I should have enough money to last three weeks. The only reasonable solution was to turn to alcohol. Then, quite unexpectedly, Joe Murphy, then president of Bennington College, invited me to lecture during the spring semester, and my old friend from the International Writing Program in Iowa, Paul Engle, sent me the money for the plane ticket.

The immigration officer at the American Embassy in London listened with a skeptical smile to my assurances that the reason for my visit to the United States was not specifically to spread venereal disease or to organize the assassination of the President, but rather to fulfill my childhood ambition of staging one of my plays on Broadway. After a half-hour of interrogation, if I had had a drop of pride I should have taken offense and left. Instead, I remembered the warning of the editor of a paper I once worked for — "Always avoid first reactions; they might be honest." I swallowed my pride and the doors of Democracy opened in front of me.

After the spring lectures at Bennington, I remained in America and in the winter of 1982, dressed in my immigrant best, I stood solemnly in a long line to get half-priced tickets to a Broadway play. I was a little taken aback by not seeing the names of Great American Playwrights on the marquee, but I cheered myself with



The playwright and author Janusz Glowacki—The secret police questioned his vocation; the IRS questioned his success. "Ah, memories," he says.

than seven. In a dignified way I said no. The producer, for some reason, looked amused, and told me to call him in case I changed my mind.

At the time I was full of vanity. First of all, my four one-act plays, which in Poland were rejected by the censors, had just been produced Off Broadway, and I made off with \$250. Then, on a garbage pile in a very good neighborhood (the corner of Madison Avenue and 74th Street) I found a working black-and-white TV and a mattress. An architect friend of mine, who had a steady job in a pizza parlor, let me spread out on his floor. I filed my application for a green card, and I made an appointment with an important person at PEN. Confidently, I sent copies of "Cinders," together with the reviews from London, to 48 theaters and I waited for the responses to flood in at any moment.

In the meantime, without worrying about censorship, I was finishing a new play, "Fortinbras Gets Drunk," a macabre retelling of "Hamlet" from the Norwegian point of view. My novel about Solidarity, "Give Us This Day," which had been rejected by the censors in Poland, was coming out in England, France, West Germany and Switzerland, which brought me almost \$3,000.

From Poland, the news was excellent. My wife was dismissed from her job, but wasn't arrested, and my little daughter was growing harmoniously and was a very verbal child. At age 3, she already knew such words as tear gas, tank, gun and passport. To top off my good fortune, a very well-known agent agreed to represent me and promised to make me rich and famous.

I found it funny, rather than upsetting, that in New York there was no money to cast 14 people. As everyone knows, in Poland there is never any money for anything, but no theater director would bat an eyelash when presented with a play for 30 actors

and a regular honorable agreement. The answer is: almost honorable means not honorable. The play has never been produced, because the First Secretary of the Party was going to Moscow and the censors were blocking all the works alluding to travel, including Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." Nevertheless, I received compensation for the play and in addition got an advance, to write a novel that would keep me in zlotys for the next two years.

A neurotically suspicious person might ask what is the difference between an almost honorable agreement

His agent did not return producers' telephone calls.

Ah, memories. But in New York my situation worsened. At the outset of 1983 someone broke in and stole the working TV. Immigration raided the pizza parlor and deported the architect, who, as it turned out, did not have a green card. I started to change apartments every two weeks, mercifully moving in with friends and acquaintances. I was not able to fall asleep and when I did I was tortured by nightmares about Poland. From morning till night I hid from superintendents, and my agent hid from me. Out of 48 copies of "Cinders," seven came back with identical sounding letters: the theaters thanked me warmly for the rare pleasure of getting acquainted with my play and expressed their sorrow at not being able to produce it and their belief that any other theater surely would. The remaining copies never came back. The important person from PEN, who clearly understood something of the writer's condition, asked me if I had any experience as a miner.

In this situation I relocated to an Irish bar on the corner of Seventh Avenue and 14th Street to clear up my thinking. After five double Smirnoffs, the idea of crossing out seven characters from my play seemed quite acceptable. I called the producer to tell him that I accepted his proposal and happily started to murder my play when my prayer, a little belatedly, showed effects. Joe Papp answered my phone call. He had read the play and agreed to produce it without cuts.

In general, "Cinders," which opened at the Public Theater in February 1984, got very good reviews. The run of the play was extended

twice. I gave a few interviews for very sophisticated periodicals with very few readers. A few theaters in Europe bought the rights, and my novel about Solidarity was published in the United States. The computer apparently found me because I got my green card. I opened a bank account, my family was allowed to leave Poland. I rented an extremely snug apartment on the Lower East Side and even without the security of a lease, I hopefully invested in four sets of window bars and eight locks. Joe Papp organized a reading of "Fortinbras" and bought the option for the play. I started to write a new play, "Hunting Cockroaches," commissioned by the River Arts Repertory Theater in Woodstock, N.Y. Everyone patted me on the back and said "You made it!" Afterward, I calculated that my great successes accumulated enough money to live on for three months.

Ah, memories. The first novel I wrote in Poland treated the subject of the so-called Red Bourgeoisie. The protagonist was the untouchable children of Communist Party dignitaries who, in a starving country, were driven to school in party limousines and sent to Monte Carlo for summer vacations. After reading the book, my censor reflected: "All this

Arts & Leisure

is true. Everybody knows it, but writing about things known to everybody is worthless from the artistic point of view. That is why I am stopping your book, not because of political, but because of artistic reasons." The book was never published, and I received a summons for an interrogation with the secret police. Nevertheless I was given an advance to write a screenplay, which kept me in zlotys.

"You have made it, but you will never be able to make a living from it!" I was told in December 1984 by a friendly Czechoslovakian playwright, who had been making it ever since 1968. "You can be saved only by grant money. You must immediately ask five celebrities for recommendations and apply to the Smithsonian Institution, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Guggenheim Foundation, and about 48 others. Of course, you will never get any of them. Nevertheless, you must repeat your application every year. That way, your name will begin to be recognized by important people."

"You can be rescued only by a big-name agent, but a big-name agent will never take you," advised a Hungarian novelist who had been looking for one since 1956.

Nevertheless, last year, a big-name agent agreed to talk to me. We were sitting in his office on the top floor of a skyscraper. The history of literature, theater and film, ornamented with numerous dedications, was hanging on the walls. It was raining. Invisible through the fog, Manhattan spread underneath, with its Broadway, Off Broadway, Immigration Office and Lower East Side. I asked if he could help me. "What can I do?" he said and threw up his arms. "I cannot even stop this rain." Like a virtuoso of three-card monte on 42nd Street, he was shuffling my contracts, which I never understood, and letters from theaters in Europe, from Germany, Belgium and France. "From each production of 'Cinders,' after deducting the percentages for the theater, the translator, the person who has Americanized the British text and your agent's fee, you will get 20 percent."

"As for 'Fortinbras Gets Drunk' — he looked amused — "How many people in New York care about a Norwegian prince? A minor character who appears on stage only after

Hamlet is dead? Don't you realize that in American productions of 'Hamlet' your Norwegian prince is usually edited out in order to save money?"

"Hunting Cockroaches?" — his expression changed to pity. "Would you go to see a play with insects in its title? Anyway what are you going to say about cockroaches? They have been with us for millions of years. You have to write about something that's hot, that's in the air."

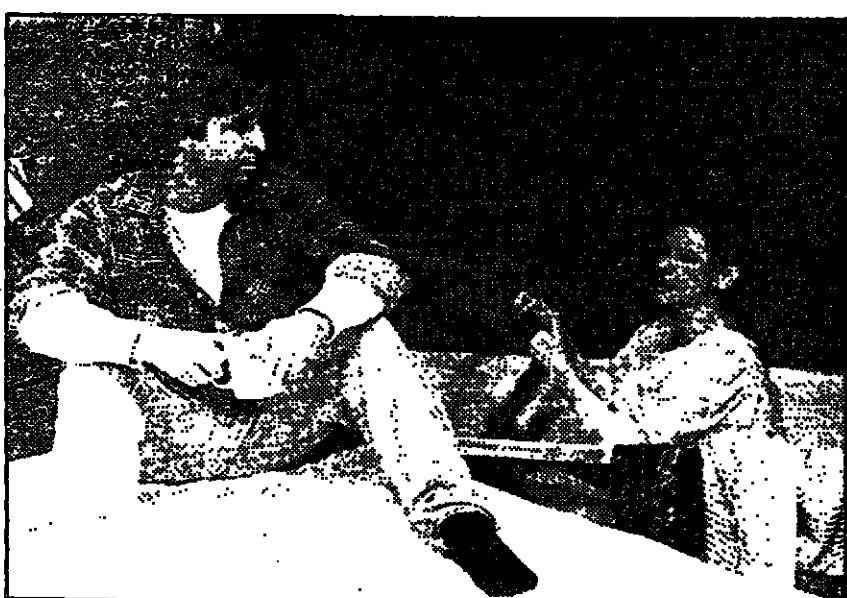
"Chernobyl?" I cleverly suggested. He shook his hand to indicate that it

A government computer said he did not exist.

was too late. "At this very moment I know of 48 screenwriters in New York alone who are finishing screenplays about Chernobyl. I don't know about Hollywood."

Outside, a harmless drizzle was still falling on the 48 screenwriters in New York City writing screenplays about the nuclear explosion in Chernobyl. A more polluted drizzle was falling on 48 screenwriters in the Ukraine, writing screenplays about homeless people in New York City. I don't know why — maybe it was the weather — I felt a little depressed.

Nevertheless — I was in America, after all — "Cockroaches" was staged in Woodstock, and the insects proved attractive to at least one producer in New York, who even assured me that "Hunting Cockroaches" would make the ancient beasts positively fashionable. Then Arthur Penn agreed to direct it. In this situation, I went to the Irish bar that had helped me so much once before. When I got home in the morning in my mailbox I found a notice from the IRS that they wanted to audit my taxes for 1984, the year when the production of "Cinders" and my flamboyant lifestyle caught the attention of their computers. Some people clearly never learn from experience. Once again, I was leaving traces.



Ron Silver and Dianne Wiest in "Hunting Cockroaches"

the thought that since I last heard them, the world had taken a great step forward, and the theater apparently followed. In Russia, on the other hand, I remembered, great playwrights were rendered harmless or had emigrated to America. In any case, in the subsequent few seasons, I saw with dutiful respect something like 48 plays. Undaunted by this experience, I continued to think that Americans surely knew what they were doing, though I understood that for now, Broadway was beyond me.

So, deciding on a realistic compromise, in the spring of 1983 I tried to make contact with an Off Broadway producer. After several months, I finally reached one. The first question he asked me was, "How many characters are there in the play?" When I said 14, he asked if I could reduce the number to seven, because as far as he remembered, there has never been a play Off Broadway with a cast larger

and 20 extras. How is that possible? The answer is simple. In Poland, according to Marxist dialectics, one should look at everything, money included, as a contradictory phenomenon. If there is no money at all, it means exactly the same as if there were an unlimited supply. There is only one condition for being accepted — art (and that includes plays) should defend the basic values of warm, socialist humanism.

A neurotically suspicious person could ask what is the difference between warm socialist humanism and regular humanism. The answer is simple: ours is better. In connection with this, there has hardly been a single decent comedy produced in Poland for the past 30 years. What one is allowed to laugh at doesn't make anybody laugh. A play about things that would make people laugh could never get past the censors. The situation with tragedies is even gloomier.

The first work I wrote in Poland for a student theater represented regular or even cold humanism. The first act took place in a sleazy bar filled with alcoholics; the second in a train going nowhere. The censor ordered me to throw out the first part, to give the play more social value, and to find a

destination for the train in the second part. In a dignified way I said no. The censor for some reason looked amused and told me to call him in case I changed my mind.

Cinemadness

BY BETTE SUE COHEN/Puzzles Edited by Eugene T. Maleska

ACROSS	
1 Soprano Mitchell et al.	21 Hopper, e.g.
7 Nigerian city	22 Happy as
12 Balneation	23 Loser to S. Grant
16 Steep slope	24 More ashen
21 Hopper, e.g.	25 Film about Princess Leia's brother?
22 Happy as	27 Film about Seth Thomas?
23 Loser to S. Grant	29 Mao — tung
24 More ashen	30 Eaten away
25 Film about Princess Leia's brother?	31 Carried on, as a war
27 Film about Seth Thomas?	33 Diminutive suffixes
29 Mao — tung	34 British gun
30 Eaten away	35 D.C. figure
31 Carried on, as a war	36 Information
33 Diminutive suffixes	37 Elder cits.
34 British gun	40 "Tootsie" actress
35 D.C. figure	41 Warble
36 Information	42 Took umbrage
37 Elder cits.	46 Venetian coin
40 "Tootsie" actress	48 More cunning
41 Warble	50 More prudent
42 Took umbrage	50 Hour: It
46 Venetian coin	51 O'Brien of "The Killers"
48 More cunning	52 Film about Garfield?
50 More prudent	54 Autocrat
50 Hour: It	55 Tomato blight
51 O'Brien of "The Killers"	56 Damp
52 Film about Garfield?	57 Scuffles
54 Autocrat	58 Idaho city
55 Tomato blight	59 Soccer great
56 Damp	60 Sea gulls
57 Scuffles	61 We weave tangled ones
58 Idaho city	62 Became enraged
59 Soccer great	63 Cuckoo
60 Sea gulls	64 Boston Red Sox film?
61 We weave tangled ones	67 Fasteners
62 Became enraged	68 Australian marsupial
63 Cuckoo	70 Vowel sequence
64 Boston Red Sox film?	71 N.Z. native
67 Fasteners	72 Tried
68 Australian marsupial	73 Film scripted by Frances Gumm's mother?
70 Vowel sequence	78 — la-la
71 N.Z. native	81 Supermarket fluids
72 Tried	82 To shelter, at sea
73 Film scripted by Frances Gumm's mother?	83 Not waterproof
78 — la-la	84 Scorch
81 Supermarket fluids	85 Church feature
82 To shelter, at sea	86 Slight
83 Not waterproof	87 Good: Fr.
84 Scorch	88 Actor Nick
85 Church feature	89 Actor in "The Wizard of Oz"
86 Slight	90 Film based on Nell Gwyn's life?
87 Good: Fr.	93 Spanish explorer
88 Actor Nick	94 Up: Comb. form
89 Actor in "The Wizard of Oz"	
90 Film based on Nell Gwyn's life?	

DOWN	
1 Milk: Comb. form	2 Love god
3 Siouan Indian	4 O
5 Laver rival	6 — Stripes
7 Elvians' need?	8 Annie Hall's creator
9 Showy trinket	10 Mork's planet
11 Prepared shish kebabs	12 Kind of lion
13 Peregrine	14 Serve
15 Haw's partner	16 W.W.II
17 Volunteered	18 "I cannot tell"
19 Guns an engine	20 Historic beginning
21 Hopper, e.g.	22 Happy as
23 Loser to S. Grant	24 More ashen
25 Film about Princess Leia's brother?	27 Film about Seth Thomas?
29 Mao — tung	30 Eaten away
31 Carried on, as a war	33 Diminutive suffixes
34 British gun	35 D.C. figure
36 Information	37 Elder cits.
40 "Tootsie" actress	41 Warble
42 Took umbrage	46 Venetian coin
48 More cunning	50 More prudent
50 Hour: It	51 O'Brien of "The Killers"
52 Film about Garfield?	54 Autocrat
55 Tomato blight	56 Damp
57 Scuffles	58 Idaho city
59 Soccer great	60 Sea gulls
61 We weave tangled ones	62 Became enraged
63 Cuckoo	64 Boston Red Sox film?
67 Fasteners	68 Australian marsupial
70 Vowel sequence	71 N.Z. native
72 Tried	73 Film scripted by Frances Gumm's mother?
78 — la-la	81 Supermarket fluids
82 To shelter, at sea	83 Not waterproof
84 Scorch	85 Church feature
86 Slight	87 Good: Fr.
88 Actor Nick	89 Actor in "The Wizard of Oz"
90 Film based on Nell Gwyn's life?	93 Spanish explorer
94 Up: Comb. form	

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140

When to have a pet put to sleep

Last resort

ONE OF the sad decisions facing pet owners is the case of an old and ailing pet. One reader recently wrote, asking when one should have a pet put to sleep. In this case, the pet is an old dog that has gone blind.

In general, if the pet is still in a condition that causes you to wonder whether to have it destroyed or not, then don't. In almost every case, you will know when there is no other option, as, for example, when an animal becomes incontinent, unable to walk or is in obvious pain.

In my opinion, blindness, in a dog, is not a sufficient reason. I share my house with a totally blind 15-year-old shepherd bitch. She still likes to lie in the sun, bury her bones in the garden, and ask to be petted. In general she lives the life of a very old dog.

Dogs are far less dependent on their sight than on their other senses. They actually don't see too well even when healthy. But their hearing and sense of smell are many times more keenly tuned than ours. Most blind dogs manage quite well with their noses and ears.

One of the most striking examples of this concerned a blind Israeli woman whose guide dog grew old and became blind as well.

The woman got a new guide dog but kept the old dog as a pet. The old dog appeared heartbroken, so the woman used to let her old friend take her to the nearby grocery shop and

the post office. The old dog knew the way so well and had such good senses of hearing and smell that it never faltered and the woman said she felt perfectly secure. Perhaps, these animals should be called "seeing eye" dogs instead of "seeing eye" dogs.

The late Prof. Rudolph Menzel found that blindfolded dogs could find their way through a labyrinth just as well as the ones without the blindfold. On repeat trips the ones that had been blindfolded got through even faster, relying on scent alone and apparently not confused by visual obstructions.

Cats are far more dependent on vision than dogs, but fortunately old cats don't seem to be as prone to blindness as old dogs. Their kidneys usually give out first.

ANOTHER frequently asked question is how to keep an unsightly dog when she is in heat and you do not want to breed her.

First close her in immediately when you see the first drops of blood that signify estrus. Some bitches clean up after themselves so well that it's hard to detect. Even though the average bitch will not breed until the eighth to 10th day, there are always exceptions to the rule.

When you take her out for her walk, take a plastic bag containing a moist cloth with oil of citronella

Furs, fins and feathers
by D'vora Ben Shaul

(available at pharmacies in droplet form or at pet shops as a spray). After the bitch has relieved herself, wipe off her feet and then her hindquarters with this cloth. Be sure you take her some distance from the house for her toilet.

Spraying oil of citronella on the door frame of the house or on the gate to the garden also helps since the neighbourhood dogs find her by scent and this substance confuses their sense of smell.

Continue to keep the bitch indoors until three weeks have passed. A lot of people have acquired surprise puppies by letting the bitch out too soon.

But the best solution is to have her spayed or at least give her the contraceptive shots.

A spayed bitch does not need to be less lively than an unsprung bitch and does not have to get fat. A proper diet and enough exercise will keep her young and healthy. There is even quite a bit of evidence that spayed bitches live longer.

In Israel, there is a strong resistance to the idea of spaying but this, I think, is a matter of kindness to the animal than an anthropomorphic identification with the matter. The same people who most vociferously object to spaying will often dump a litter of unwanted puppies or kittens near a kibbutz or moshav, convincing themselves that someone will adopt them.

MUSIC REVIEWS

Brass
tacks

performs miracles. Each one of this ensemble's five players is an accomplished virtuoso and together they produce a glorious, radiant sound.

Sound indeed engulfed us, sometimes it seemed nearly tangible, at other times as remote as if floating in space.

But what was more perplexing was that all the transcriptions sounded as idiomatic as if they had been composed for brass. Be it Bach's organ toccata and fugue, Shostakovich's string textures, the harpsichord pieces by Scarlatti or the viol music by the Jacobean composers, it all

sounded as if it had been written for brass quintet. Shostakovich's string quartet, in its new version, seemed even to gain in interest, excitement and originality.

The pieces originally written for brass were no less delightful. Lutoslawski's piquant Mini Overture compressed the whole sound world of contemporary brass music into four minutes. Combining the composition's finest particles into a tightly-knit sequence, the quintet displayed a dazzling virtuosity. That tuba player James Gourlay managed Penderick's seemingly unmanageable capriccio for solo tuba, apparently without any particular effort, seemed another miracle. To sum up: a brilliant evening, brilliant in sound, technical skill, and musical conception.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

Organic
medium

Elizabeth Roloff (Auerbach)

ELIZABETH ROLOFF, organ recital (Jerusalem, Redeemer Church, February 12). Dupre: Carriage at Limas (Op. 19 No. 2, Chorale); "Coclella Urbs Jerusalem" (Op. 39, Basso Solo); V in C major (BWV 529); Dupre: Vitrail (Op. 65, Lament); Bach: Fantasy and Fugue in G minor (BWV 542); Dupre: Variations sur un Noct Op. 26.

AN ORGAN recital in a setting such as the Redeemer Church is only a step away from a mystical experience. The Church is classically proportioned and very austere, the organ is in a loft behind the congregation; so unlike most concerts and recitals there is nothing in motion on which the eye can focus, no visual cues whatever as to the nature or style of the music to be heard. After a few words of welcome the lights simply go down, the music begins and the listener is left in direct communication with the composer with only an invisible instrumentalist acting as medium.

In such circumstances, Roloff is a highly competent and creative medium indeed. Her touch on the instrument is secure, her sense of registration brings clarity and mean-

Martial
finale

The guest conductor Lorin Tjeknavorian led the HSO with skill and affability. Most of the time he elicited an alert and well-balanced playing and achieved a good rapport with the orchestra.

Still, occasionally, there was a lack of synchronization at entries and in

ing to the work at hand, and her long-practised sensitivity to the resonance and dynamic capacity of the church lends grace and symmetry to everything she plays.

She has in fact so much going for her that one is tempted to speculate whether it makes any difference what she plays or in what order, the results are so uniformly convincing. But then, looking back on other programmes by other artists, it becomes clear that what seems to be the most natural sequence of works is really the result of a great deal of careful planning.

The balance struck in this recital between 20th-century Dupre and 18th-century Bach worked so well because exactly the right works were selected from each composer's output. Dupre was a cunning master of the organ, and his unique sense of harmonic colour contrasted well with the linearity of the Bach sonata and fugue, with the Bach fantasy a kind of free spirit linking the centuries and unifying the elements of this fine recital.

DANIEL ZIFF

RANDOMALIA
Miriam Arad

Using good old "shalom" again, it asks "How is your welfare" (*Ma shalomcha*). The implication must be that the Hebrew speaker really wants to know. It follows that he's told in colourful detail. Arabic gives one even more of a chance to list one's troubles, in that it asks "How is your condition?" (*Keef halek*). The answer to that can range from politics to the price of pitta.

In English you ask "What time is it?" In Hebrew and French, "What hour is it?" In German and Dutch, on the other hand, you ask: "How late is it?" This really lends itself to a nice game of "Seek the Significance." Are the Dutch and Germans more sombre, more anxious, that they speak of its being late before they even know whether it is or not? And why do those others ask about the "hour" when what they want to know is the minute?

Now here's one question to which the answer is obvious. All the above languages but one abound in toasts, varying from encouragements to drink long and deep, to wishes for one another's health. Hebrew has only one single word, "Lehayim."

Mihic cleans house with new squad

By PAUL KOHN

TEL AVIV. — Miljenko Mihic, Israel's National soccer coach, engaged in a serious bit of spring cleaning last night by naming five young newcomers to the 18-strong squad for the friendly international against Northern Ireland at Ramat Gan on Wednesday.

Mihic has chosen no fewer than six Maccabi Haifa players for his squad, but neither Zahi Arneli, the first-choice central striker of past National teams, nor Moshe Selektor, are among them.

Also left out are National team stalwarts Nissim Cohen and Yacov Eckhaus.

The five new players are 19-year-old striker Moshe Eisenberg of Bnei Yehuda, promoted from the National Youth team, Avi Cohen, 23, the very-much-in-form Betar Jerusalem right back, Eli Dricks, 23, the Maccabi Tel Aviv front runner, Nir Klingler, 21, and Lior Rosen-

thal, 22, the Maccabi Haifa midfielder.

Mihic will name his opening line-up only after tomorrow afternoon's training session at Ramat Gan. The players will then stay together until kick-off at the kibbutz Shadyon guest house.

Mihic has the choice of three strikers to replace Arneli — as spearhead of the attack alongside Eli Ohana — Eli Yanai of Hapoel Kfar Sava, Dricks, or Eisenberg.

To play just behind the coach will choose from Uri Mahmilian, Moshe Shai, Daniel Brailovsky and Eyal Begleiter. Perhaps surprisingly Mihic has retained Benoni Glesburg as a goalkeeper, but he will surely only be second string to Haimi Avi Ran.

Mihic did not consider Ronni Rosenzweig or Morri Iwanir, who play abroad, and dropped defenders David Pizumi and Betar Jerusalem's Shlomo Shirazi.

The Irish contingent is due here tonight, and will have a training work-out tomorrow morning.

The full squad is: Goalkeeper — Ran, Glesburg; Defenders — Aharon, Maril, Avi Cohen (Mac. T.), Shimoni, and Avi Cohen (Betar); Midfielders — Klingler, Rosenzweig, David, Brailovsky, Begleiter, Sinai, Mahmilian; Strikers — Ohana, Dricks, Yanai and Eisenberg.

Norman shatters record
to win Aussie Masters

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP).

Australia's Greg Norman captured his fourth Australian Masters golf title and shattered the tournament record at the Huntingdale Course here yesterday.

The world's number one player and British Open champion left the field in his wake as he cruised to an easy nine shot win.

His total of 273 was 19-under the card, breaking the previous record of 11-under set by West German Bernhard Langer in 1985.

NHL. — Saturday's games: Pittsburgh Penguins 3, Vancouver Canucks 3; Detroit Red Wings 5, New Jersey Devils 1; Buffalo Sabres 5, New York Islanders 1; Montreal Canadiens 5, Winnipeg Jets 2; Toronto Maple Leafs 5, Boston Bruins 4; Calgary Flames 3, Minnesota North Stars 2; Philadelphia Flyers 4, St. Louis Blues 2; Los Angeles Kings 5, Hartford Whalers 2.

TENNIS. — Scrambling Zina Garrison upset top-seeded Hana Mandlikova 7-5, 4-6, 6-3 to win the \$150,000 Virginia Slims of California Women's Tennis Tournament.

In the other semi-final, unseeded West German Sylvia Hanika upset second-seeded Kathy Rinaldi 1-6, 6-3, 6-2.

ENGLISH SOCCER. — First Division result: Wimbledon 2, Charlton 0.

Lewis tops in another guise

EAST RUTHERFORD (Reuters).

Carl Lewis may no longer be the invincible sprinter he once seemed, but his flair for showmanship remains undiminished.

After finishing a well-beaten third at the U.S. Olympic Invitational Athletics meeting on Saturday night, the gifted American still managed to take his almost customary place on top of the winners' rostrum.

This time Lewis received no glittering medal for a superlative track display. Instead, clad in a silky-black tracksuit and clutching a microphone, the quadruple Olympic gold medalist sang the American national anthem — unaccompanied — before an audience of nearly 15,000.

Little-known American Lee McRae exploded clear to win the men's 55 metres after Lewis and his bitter Canadian rival Ben Johnson, the world's fastest man last year, had eyed each other cautiously at the start.

McRae clocked 6.84 seconds with Johnson second in 6.85 and Lewis well down in 6.09.

The full squad is: Goalkeeper — Ran, Glesburg; Defenders — Aharon, Maril, Avi Cohen (Mac. T.), Shimoni, and Avi Cohen (Betar); Midfielders — Klingler, Rosenzweig, David, Brailovsky, Begleiter, Sinai, Mahmilian; Strikers — Ohana, Dricks, Yanai and Eisenberg.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AP). — Jimmy Connors used his experience to beat Sweden's young Mikael Pernfors 6-7 (6-8), 7-5, 6-3 on Saturday night to earn a shot opposite top-seeded Stefan Edberg in the U.S. Indoor Tennis Championship finals.

The 34-year-old Connors defeated Pernfors, 23, with a steady base line game and a flashy assortment of

shots at the net during the two-hour, 47-minute match.

Edberg was extended to a second-set tie-breaker by Brad Gilbert, but was in control with his serve-and-volley game during much of his 6-4, 7-6 (8-6) victory.

Connors, ranked eighth in the world, will be after his eighth U.S. Indoor Singles title when he meets second-ranked Edberg.

Wily Connors gets by young Pernfors

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (AP).

Jimmy Connors used his experience to beat Sweden's young Mikael Pernfors 6-7 (6-8), 7-5, 6-3 on Saturday night to earn a shot opposite top-seeded Stefan Edberg in the U.S. Indoor Tennis Championship finals.

The 34-year-old Connors defeated Pernfors, 23, with a steady base line game and a flashy assortment of

India control

CALCUTTA (AFP). — Pakistan, needing 356 runs to win after India declared late yesterday, added to what promises to be a difficult final day today in the first cricket Test here by losing a vital wicket for just 16 runs before close of play.

SCORES: India 463 and 181 for three declared. Pakistan 229 (Bunny 6-56) and 166 for one.

In Colombo the Sri Lankan Youth XI beat Young England by two wickets in their third limited-overs cricket match today to win the three-match series 2-1.

Tail-enders Derek Stealing and Ervin McGeowney tamed the fiery West Indian attack with a deft eighth wicket stand of 139 to rescue the New Zealand President's XI on the first day of their match in Hamilton. Their stand helped carry the home team XI to a first innings total of 257. At stumps, the West Indies were 49 for one.

Record crowd

fuels Pistons

PONTIAC, Michigan (AP). — Adrian Dantley scored 35 points and Vinnie Johnson added 24 on Saturday night to lead the Detroit Pistons to a 125-107 victory over the Philadelphia 76ers before 52,745, the largest ever regular-season National Basketball Association crowd.

The attendance at the Pontiac Silverdome broke the previous regular-season NBA mark of 44,180 set February 15, 1986, also at the Silverdome, in a game between the 76ers and Pistons.

Detroit, who have won six of their last seven games, took a 105-90 lead on two Dantley free throws with 7:18 left in the game.

Elsewhere, it was the Chicago Bulls 112, New York Knicks 106; Dallas Mavericks 126, Los Angeles Clippers 107; Milwaukee Bucks 116, Houston Rockets 101; Denver Nuggets 129, Indiana Pacers 113; Utah Jazz 108, San Antonio Spurs 95; Sacramento Kings 136, Washington Bullets 111; Golden State Warriors 103, Atlanta Hawks 96.



Join TWA's

HIGH FLYERS

—Help yourself to great American bargains this winter!

1

\$37.-flights in the USA.

Fly TWA to America and you can take any TWA flight in the USA (except Alaska and Hawaii) for only \$37.-. What a bargain! From the furthest North to deepest South. East Coast to West Coast. It's all yours! Tickets are valid for flights between 1st November 1986 and 31st March 1987. Travel must be completed by 15th April. Choose from a minimum of four, to a maximum of six, and you need to purchase them seven days in advance.

2

Free Hertz Car.

Two people flying TWA to the USA can have a Hertz car FREE for up to seven days. Just pick it up, within 7 days of arrival, at one of the Hertz corporate locations served by TWA - not all are available, so check first. Then drive away through the USA. Valid 1st November 1986 to 31st March 1987.

3

Free Week-end Hotel offer.

You can get a free weekend hotel offer with car at the Hotel Hollywood in Los Angeles or the Gold Key Inn in Orlando. Ask your Travel Agent for details.

4

And real American service all the way!

A great bonus to your holiday is the great American service you'll get. All the way from the moment you step aboard, your holiday in America begins. Attentive, helpful American Flight Attendants. The friendliest of welcomes. Top-class service. We do everything to make sure you enjoy your flight as much as your holiday. Call TWA on 03-651212 or see your Travel Agent for full details.

Leading the way to the USA

TWA

Not only the Greeks

HEBREW IS THE only language I know that uses the same greeting, Shalom, coming and going. English, as against that, is poor in greetings. It has "Good morning," "Good evening," and so forth, like all other languages, but for a neutral expression, and equivalent to "Good day," it has nothing better to offer than the pretty childish "Hi," or else "Hello," which actually means "Hey there!" For leave-taking, English has "Goodbye," but is short on formal wishes to meet again, such as our "Lehitra ot" or the French "Au revoir."

A thing like that makes you wonder: do these linguistic differences have any significance? Do they indicate national characteristics? Should we, that is, conclude that Englishmen are not too keen on meeting each other, and once they've met, are even less enthusiastic about repeating the experience? I wouldn't be surprised.

The French, Germans and Dutch inquire after one another's welfare in the rather impersonal-sounding "How goes it?" The English are more specific with "How are you?" They used to say "How do you do?" but it must have sounded funny even to themselves, which is why they relegated it to introductions, where it requires no answer.

Hebrew is most specific of all.

RANDOMALIA
Miriam Arad

Using good old "shalom" again, it asks "How is your welfare" (*Ma shalomcha*). The implication must be that the Hebrew speaker really wants to know. It follows that he's told in colourful detail. Arabic gives one even more of a chance to list one's troubles, in that it asks "How is your condition?" (*Keef halek*). The answer to that can range from politics to the price of pitta.

In English you ask "What time is it?" In Hebrew and French, "What hour is it?" In German and Dutch, on the other hand, you ask: "How late is it?" This really lends itself to a nice game of "Seek the Significance." Are the Dutch and Germans more sombre, more anxious, that they speak of its being late before they even know whether it is or not? And why do those others ask about the "hour" when what they want to know is the minute?

Now here's one question to which the answer is obvious. All the above languages but one abound in toasts, varying from encouragements to drink long and deep, to wishes for one another's health. Hebrew has only one single word, "Lehayim."

and even a child could draw the inference that Jews are no drinkers. Is it also the uncertainty of our Diaspora existence that made us wish each other "life" — bare survival, that is — rather than good health?

Speaking of health, that is what most people also wish you when you sneeze, presumably expressing the hope that one sneeze shall not make a flu. Only English confines itself to a general "Bless you," maybe because it has used up so much health for its booze.

Finally there is the famous animal puzzle. You'd say that animal sounds, being universal, should be roughly similar in all languages, but no. An English dog barks "bow-wow," a Dutch dog "woof-woof," a Hebrew dog "hav-hav" when it's a literary beast, meaning a dog in a book, and "how-how" when it's a live one. There is far less correspondence between the way a cock actually crows and the "coo-coo-recoo" of most languages. English taking the cake with its fanciful "cock-a-doodle-doo," which might make you think a cock actually says something. There is a greater measure of agreement between languages on cows and cats, which mostly moo and meow. As for pigs, I only know about the English. They make pigs say what sounds like a Jewish "Oink" with knobs on: "oink!"

By SIMON LOUISON
For The Jerusalem Post
TEL AVIV. — Besserk Corporation — or as it is sometimes known, Bezek, the government corporation that presides over Israel's miscommunication system — has just celebrated its birthday. Dancing in the streets of Tel Aviv was not reported.

The problems of Israel's phone system are legend. The system has more in keeping with a Third World country than one which has pretensions of belonging to the West. For Western immigrants used to systems that simply work, phones are often the first, and one of the more vexing irritants of coming to terms with Israel.

At The Jerusalem Post, peopled mostly with journalists from Western countries, crimes of phone assault and receiver bashing are not uncommon expressions of frustration. Misconnections, no connections, interruptions, poor and overloaded lines are just some of the problems that reporters experience in more extreme form than everyone else.

There is no doubt that phone service here is a problem. It not only disheartens immigrants, but delays the launching of new businesses, inhibits the use of phones as a practical business tool and adds to the general stress of life.

One reason for Bezek's creation three years ago was the view that as a corporation, it would be more efficient than a government ministry in tackling such problems. Is the situation improving?

The answer is an unqualified yes according to Bezek Director General Zvi Amid. He doesn't say things are perfect, and he doesn't expect them to become that way overnight, but he insists the company is on target to have things drastically improved by the end of the first five-year plan in 1989.

What people often forget when they huff their frustrations at Bezek is the situation the corporation inherited. The system under the Ministry of Communications was grossly overloaded and undercapitalized. The ministry attempted to satisfy too many customers without paying the necessary price. As a result, almost no one was satisfied and the system rapidly fell apart.

Since Bezek took over it has spent \$250 million in 1985, \$270m. last year and will spend \$290m. this year on capital development. This compares with \$110m. spent in the last year under the ministry. Over 70 per cent of development funding comes from internal sources. However, hindering a more rapid development, and possibly normal business development, are the stalled plans to spin off part, or the entire corporation to shareholders. Amid says the corporation has raised over \$170m. in loans from outside sources in the

After 3 years, success still on hold for Bezek



Switchboards at the turn of the century, in the late 1970s and today.



(Shalom Bar-Tal, Zoom 77)

"Compared with the U.S. [phone service] is terrible, but compared with three years ago we've advanced considerably and we are still not satisfied. This is a problem of infrastructure and finance," says Bezek's general manager.

past three years, but Bezek has reached the limits of its borrowing capabilities. The options open are either to issue bonds or to go public. It needs a further \$200-300m. for infrastructure development and the chances of raising this except via a share offering are not bright, says Amid.

Bezek will probably be forced to issue bonds this year, with an offering likely to be made in the U.S., even though this is a more expensive way of raising capital than a share offering. Amid says denationalization is the government's stated policy and the company sees many advantages in it. While this issue is a political one, Amid believes one reason it has not been carried through is the limits on profitability placed on the company.

Bezek's profit is directly related to the phone tariffs — or rates — it is

permitted to charge by the government. "This creates the problem of the rate of return being not high enough," says Amid. "Also the influence of government intervention is too strong and no stock exchange would allow us to go public without some changes."

The current rate of return is about 3 per cent and Amid believes this needs to be hiked to around 10 per cent before it is worth the government's while to sell off all or part of the corporation.

But even at only 3 per cent Bezek is still a cash cow to its owner. In the 1985/6 year, for example, the company paid royalties to the government of \$39m., interest on debentures of \$35.9m., taxes of \$35.3m. — all up, a contribution of around \$110m. on total revenue of \$600m. For the current year income will be

\$750m. and for the year ahead it will be \$800m. The government's return this year will be over \$150m. before dividends and is likely to be commensurately higher next year. So while the return on assets of \$1.5b. is not great, the government is relatively happy with the return of revenue.

The chief reason for not increasing telephone tariffs to enhance the rate of return is that it would adversely affect the cost-of-living index.

Despite these problems, Amid says productivity has increased significantly and is in line with the five-year plan. Productivity per employee is up 100 per cent. The famous backlog for receiving a new phone has been cut from 260,000 when Bezek first began operations to 170,000 last year and 130,000 today. This still means unacceptable time-delays of over six months for

some people but is a definite improvement over the 10-year waits of the past.

Amid says comparison with countries like the U.S. is unfair because the phone installations reached the "saturation point" 30 years ago and growth there has only had to keep in line with population growth. Israel's population has grown by six times in 40 years and the phone system is growing at 10-12 per cent annually, compared with 1.5-2 per cent in the U.S.

Installation of phones themselves is not a problem — it is connecting them to the infrastructure. This is time and money consuming and would be virtually impossible to do more quickly than Bezek plans.

"In 1989 people will get a phone in a relatively short time — say two to three months — not like in the U.S. but better than the 10-year wait," says Amid.

The major staff problem is trying to get employees to understand that the customer comes first. Amid says that in Israel this problem is not just confined to Bezek, but he is making it a top priority.

Bezek has more than doubled the staff manning directory inquiries and operator-assisted calls. The percentage of callers receiving a busy signal when dialing 14 (information) or 18 (overseas calls) has declined from 80 to 20 per cent. However, as a result of their relative success, the number of people making such calls has more than doubled. Amid says Bezek is very conscious of the situation but he also blames the people's laziness in not using directories, particularly when someone else — the company — is paying this bill.

The other staff problem relates to retraining people to deal with the new technologies of digital systems and fibre optics, but Amid sees this as no great difficulty.

One reason why Bezek appears to be losing the public relations battle is the predominance of traffic overload in the most important areas — Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Herzlia, Ra'anana and Rehovot. Amid says this is not the total picture and that people outside of these areas in the remote parts of the country will speak in glowing terms of the improvements made under Bezek. The most influential people live in the affected areas and that is why the picture looks worse than it is. Even in these areas the problem is not drastic, he says. A survey of 14,000 Jerusalem residents resulted in only 7,000 making "complaint" returns, a rate of only 5 per cent.

Similarly Amid does not accept criticism that it takes forever to get a faulty phone fixed. The regulations stipulate 80 per cent of phones must be mended within 48 hours and the rest within six working days. All delays beyond this time must get his personal approval and currently the number is less than 200. "Compared with the U.S. it's terrible, but compared with three years ago we've advanced considerably and we are still not satisfied. This is a problem of infrastructure and finance. But the public has a very short memory."

Amid refuses to acknowledge full responsibility for the poor line problem. He blames the thousands of cheap phone imports and illegal extensions for much of the fault. Because of this it is difficult both to identify and control. "I'm not saying all is perfect, but the outside problems influence the picture," he says.

And the rainy day problem? Well, that's a result of Israel's unique climate. During long periods of dry weather problems go undetected and then the rain comes causing an inordinate number of phones to go down.

Shahaf, gov't wage air battle over Negev

By JONATHAN KARP
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. — The airfield at Mitzpe Ramon was quieter yesterday than it was supposed to be. Shahaf Air Services, which was scheduled to begin twice daily service between the Negev development town and Tel Aviv refused to inaugurate service as scheduled, and the authorities said they might revoke the carrier's licence to fly it.

Behind the standoff is Shahaf's bid to win government approval to continue its Mitzpe Ramon flights with a leg to Eilat. That would mean muscling in on the monopoly on regularly scheduled domestic flights to the city now held by state-owned Arkia.

"We don't believe we can find enough passengers for two flights a day [to Mitzpe Ramon]," said Shahaf general manager Yosef Hadari, "unless we can find European tourists who want to fly from Eilat for one or two-day tours of the Negev."

But Shai Shohami, head of the Civil Aviation Administration, contends that the Tel Aviv-Eilat route cannot support two regular carriers. Arkia has 12 to 15 flights a day.

Shohami added, however, that last December he told Hadari that Shahaf could gain permission to fly the Mitzpe Ramon-Eilat leg on the condition that it did not carry passengers for the complete flight from Tel Aviv to Eilat.

In any case, Shohami said Eilat should have no bearing on the issue. "We are looking upon the route to Mitzpe Ramon as an entity unto itself. We don't think there is a connection between the two routes."

Shohami said he would forward the details of the matter to his legal advisers, which as the CAA warned last week, could lead to Shahaf's loss of the Mitzpe Ramon route.

Shahaf originally received permission to make scheduled flights to Mitzpe Ramon in 1984, but it flew the route only briefly in February 1986. Later in the year Shmuel

Cohen, head of the local council in Mitzpe Ramon, approached Transport Minister Haim Corfu to ask him to look into resuming the flights.

On the flights, that were supposed to have resumed yesterday, the government agreed to subsidize half of the NIS 70 one-way fare for Mitzpe Ramon residents.

Hadari, who met yesterday with Shohami, said a second factor in his decision not to fly the route was that the CAA had not completed an agreement whereby the government would pay the difference if a flight departed with less than six passengers.

On this issue, Shohami said, "No body promised him [Hadari] this and it wasn't agreed."

Shahaf and the CAA have been sniping at each other over scheduled flights to Eilat for more than a year. In November 1985, the CAA warned the airline to stop advertising free flights to Eilat for passengers flying to Ein Yahav as this was a violation of their permit to fly between Tel Aviv, Mitzpe Ramon and Ein Yahav.

Shahaf currently runs five daily flights from Tel Aviv to Eilat, but it operates under the charter regulations, which impose various restrictions. The number of seats per flight is limited to 20 and reservations must be made at least 14 hours prior to the flight. According to Shohami, Shahaf has at times violated the latter condition, as well as others.

Hadari claims "that Arkia was overbooking flights while Shahaf is not allowed to compete as a scheduled carrier. But Shohami countered that even at periods of highest demand, Arkia carried about 33,000 passengers a month to Eilat but had 40,000 seats available."

Claiming that the Transport Ministry discriminated against Shahaf, last June Hadari petitioned the High Court of Justice to get permission for regular flights to Eilat. Two months ago, however, the court upheld the CAA's policy.

South American tip-off led to Wall Street arrests

NEW YORK (AP). — Behind the splash of headlines accompanying the unrelenting investigation into insider trading on Wall Street is a simple truth of detective work: usually, it takes a tip to crack a case.

Million-dollar computer banks scan daily for cheaters by flagging sudden, unexplained movements in stock prices, but they can only generate suspicion, not proof, experts say.

In fact, it was an unsigned letter mailed in May 1985 from a tipster in Venezuela who charged that there were shady dealings at a Caracas brokerage office, which gave authorities their major break to what has turned into the insider-trading scandal of the century.

Last week, the scandal hit two of Wall Street's most prestigious houses, Goldman, Sachs and Co. and Kidder, Peabody and Co. Prosecutors made it clear that more major figures would be implicated.

Insider trading is hard to catch without an informant, because it can be passed on with merely a whisper. Information is the investor's most valuable commodity, but someone who obtains it by being privy to a company's internal affairs may not use it for profit until it becomes known to the public.

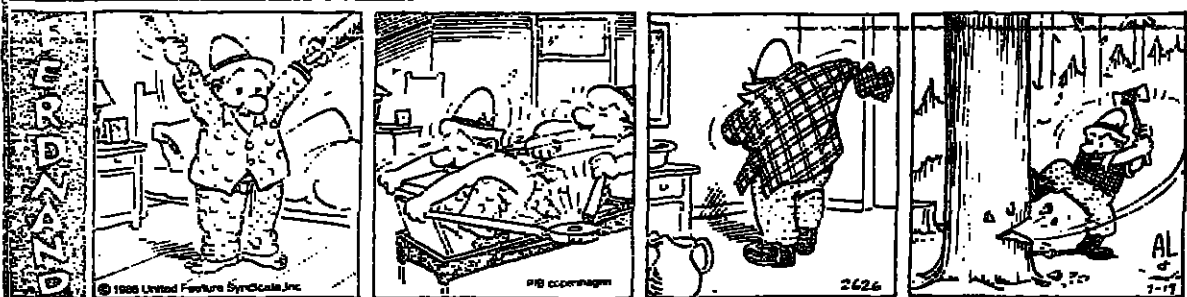
Someone who gets early word of news that can affect a stock's price, such as a takeover offer, can make millions of dollars in a few hours.

The scandal frightens Wall Street because it threatens to undermine the confidence of average investors. For all its gyrations, the Stock Market is not just a betting pool — it is a mechanism by which corporations raise money from the public to build assets to create goods and services.

While opinion polls have shown increased scepticism about the fairness of the stock market, there has been no obvious damage.

The threat that began in Caracas led to Wall Street, then to a secret bank account in the Bahamas, then back to New York, where investigators caught their first major suspect, mergers specialist Dennis Levine, a year after the unidentified tipster's letter was mailed.

After that, the giants began to fall. Levine won leniency by fingering stock speculator Ivan Boesky, who agreed to pay an unprecedented \$100 million in fines and penalties. Boesky now is identifying others he says were feeding him corporate secrets.



CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Go to the devil for advice. Katrina took before she was tamed? (7)
- 5 Effect of boat moving on water between Lincoln and Norfolk? (4)
- 9 Admitting being a deb possessor of sex appeal (6,5,4,2)
- 10 Where French planes circle the railway? (4)
- 11 A birthday honour bestowed by the queen as a warning light? (5)
- 12 Don't insert the number of Arabian nights in 39 sacred books? (4)
- 15 Anglin' for the secret of atomic power? (7)
- 18 What sweat glands do on skin and hide? (7)
- 17 Word the week-end up? (7)
- 19 Repeating chair to serve at the bean-feast? (7)
- 21 In music it is always left after C and before E & F? (4)
- 22 No bow for a famous violinist (5)
- 23 A nut turns into a prickly pear (4)
- 26 Play play? (10,5)
- 27 Decrepit sage gets older (4)
- 28 Sleuth film review? (7)

DOWN

- 1 Do anything but meet the challenge front on? (4,3)
- 2 Subject to one object, does it give the criminal no option? (6,8)
- 3 Goldfield making money for South Africa? (4)
- 4 Feller may be just a male puppet? (7)

- 5 Part of horse, that becomes shrivelled? (7)
- 6 Leave out the refuse container (4)
- 7 Give right name to a printer's measure? (7)
- 8 Barrister who found benches' clamour disturbing? (7,7)
- 13 Fielding position for Bradman after ten centuries and a single (3,2)
- 14 A grain one might find on oak (3)
- 17 Gruesome twisted bar used in war-club? (7)
- 18 Ideas currently unattractive in atomic physics? (7)
- 19 Bolt bolder of tensile steel for a difficult case? (4,3)
- 20 Ram into cart smashed by rail vehicle (4,5)
- 24 A Guildhall giant utterly amazed? (4)
- 25 Novel ending to Nelson's dilemma? (4)

Yesterday's Solution

SILVER ADAMBEDE
E-A-D-O-O-U-R-U
R-O-W-I-N-G S-P-O-R-U
E-A-K-A-P-E-N-E-T
N-I-G-H-T-I-V-E S-I-D-O
A-E-A-B-L-T-C-N
D-A-N-G-E-R-S-I-G-N-A-L
E-T-S-I-A-N-L-L
P-E-R-S-O-N-A-C-R-A-T-A
H-K-R-E-G-O-Y-W
A-D-E-N G-A-R-E-S P-A-I-R
R-I-N-E-B-U-R-L-S-E
R-U-N-S-I-G-N-I-M-A-R-O-O-N
O-E-E-I-A-T-U-N
W-E-L-L-T-O-D-D-M-A-N-T-L-E

QUICK SOLUTION

ACROSS: 1 Millet, 4 Tarry, 8 Smart, 9 Abstain, 10 Enlarge, 11 Smee, 12 Noi, 14 Stun, 15 Ripe, 18 Gas, 21 Neat, 23 Confuse, 25 Abandon, 26 Under, 27 Tempt, 28 Claret. DOWN: 1 Mustard, 2 Leaflet, 3 Entering, 4 Test, 5 Realm, 6 Yonder, 7 Water, 13 Traunquill, 16 Plunder, 17 Infact, 19 Scant, 20 Secret, 22 Alarms, 25 Edict.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Negligent
- 7 Hunt on foot
- 8 Superfluous
- 9 Nocturnal bird
- 10 Change of course
- 11 Religious address
- 13 Take a vote
- 14 Protective headgear
- 17 Illusory scene
- 18 Purposely ignore
- 20 Billiard stick
- 22 For the most part
- 23 Select class
- 24 Invading plunderer

DOWN

- 1 French landscapist
- 2 Political reformer
- 3 Forty-day festival
- 4 Ancient Greek coin
- 5 Nobleman
- 6 Small long-handled pan
- 7 Speak hesitantly
- 12 Bravery
- 13 Sign of parenthesis
- 15 Badly mutilated
- 16 Meeting programme
- 17 Deserve
- 18 Russian aristocrat
- 21 Operatic solo

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kiryat Moshe, 1 Kiryat Moshe, 526135; Basmal, Salah Eddin, 27215; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108; Dar Aldewa, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Tel Aviv: Bass, 66 Frishman, 257326; SuperPharm, 40 Einstein, Ramat Aviv, 413750.
Ra'anana-Kfar Sava: Kupat Holim Clalit, Hod Hasharon.
Netanya: Kupat Holim Clalit, 31 Brodsky, 91123.
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Ibn Sina, 67228.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics, E.N.T.), Hadassah Scopus (internal), Hadassah Ein Kerem (surgery, orthopedics), Misgav Ladach (obstetrics), Sheare Zedek (ophthalmology).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
Netanya: Lznido

POLICE 100

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 324444, Kiryat Shmona 3444.

FIRE 102

In emergencies dial 102. Otherwise, dial number of your local station as given in the front of the phone directory.

FLIGHTS

24 — Hours Flight Information Services: Call 03-09712484 (multi-line), Arrivals Only (Taped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines)

FIRST AID 101

*Egen David Adom

In emergencies dial 101 in most parts of the country. In addition:
Ashdod 41333 Jerusalem 523133
Ashkelon 22333 Kiron 344442
Bat Yam 561111 Kiryat Shmona 344334
Beersheba 74767 Naharya 922333
Carmel 988555 Netanya 72333
Dan Region 781111 Petah Tikva 923111
Eilat 7233 Rehovot 451333
Haifa 22333 Rishon LeZion 942333
Hadera 512233 Safed 30333
Hertz 36333 Tel Aviv 540111
Holon 803133 Tiberias 90111
* Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU) service in the area, around the clock.
* "Eran" — Emotional First Aid. Tel. Jerusalem 227171, Tel Aviv 261111 (children/youth 03-261113, Haifa 672222, Beersheba 416111, Netanya 35316).
* Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call Tel Aviv, 234819, Jerusalem — 245564, and Haifa 362911.
* The National Poison Control Centre at Rambam Hospital, phone (04) 523205, for emergency calls, 24 hours a day, for information in case of poisoning.
Kupat Holim Information Centre Tel. 03-433300, 433550 Sunday-Thursday, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Friday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BOOKASSETTE



The sound of Israeli music! Bookassette is a double treasure for lovers of Israeli songs, poems and tunes: each one-hour cassette is accompanied by a hard-cover booklet with the Hebrew texts, English translations, phonetic transliterations and music notes.

PRICE PER BOOKASSETTE™ NIS 12.50 incl. VAT. Purchase several and save! Only NIS 33 for any 3, all 5 for only NIS 49!

- * My Israel Celebrates 27 more great Israeli songs, including Hine Ma Tov Hayu Leylot Hatikva
- * Shabbat Shalom 28 songs for Shabbat, including L'Cha Dodi Shir Shabbat Eshet Hayil
- * Jerusalem The Eternal City 32 songs including The Wall Jerusalem of Gold By the Rivers of Babylon
- * Am Yisrael Hai 25 Great Israeli songs, including Machar Hai Al Kol Eileh

Buy Bookassette™ as a gift, and we'll mail it for you, together with a gift card. Please send my order as a gift, along with a gift card in the name of

I enclose an additional NIS 3.50 per cassette for airmail delivery (for all destinations outside Israel), plus the name and address of the recipient supplied on a separate piece of paper.

To: BOOKS, The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, Jerusalem 91000. Please send me the Bookassette(s)™ indicated below. I enclose a cheque for NIS 12.50 per set, or NIS 33 for 3, or NIS 49 for all 5.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ CODE _____ TEL _____

MARKET PLACE

JENNIE KANTYKA

Petroleum under pressure

A tumble in spot crude-oil prices is putting pressure on Opec producers to reduce official prices, oil traders in the Far East are saying.

The pressure intensified last week owing to falling prices for refined products and stock demand at a time when crude oil stocks are high and the northern winter demand season is ending. Traders are now watching to see whether Opec will reduce production to tighten up the market, or give in to customers' demands for lower prices.

Japanese term-contract holders have asked Opec General Petroleum Corp. to review its official prices now that spot levels are about 65 cents per barrel below the official prices. "At the moment we can't sell Qatar crude without making a loss, so we have asked for market-related pricing," said one Japanese customer.

They are also looking for cuts in the prices of Oman and Abu Dhabi grades, and are likely to lift significantly less oil under term contracts next month if the wide gap between spot and official prices remains, Tokyo traders say.

However, Saudi Arabia may reduce its output in March to help tighten up the market and support prices, though it is unlikely to return fully to its previous role of swing producer.

One Japanese trader with sources close to Saudi Arabia says that starting March 1, the Saudis will adjust their output level through sales to Aramco Corp. Aramco which is owned by U.S. majors Chevron, Exxon, Mobil and Texaco signed a long-term agreement with Saudi Arabia this month to buy around 1.25 million barrels a day of crude.

The Japanese trader says that in March Saudi Arabia will supply only 800,000 barrels a day to Aramco, adding that the U.S. majors had been covering the shortfall with purchases on the spot market last week.

At its Geneva meeting in December, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decided to set the average price for its various grades of crude at \$18 per barrel and restrict production to 15.8 million barrels daily for the first six months of 1987.

As individual Opec members were seen to be putting the accord into effect, the market gained confidence in the cartel's sincerity and spot prices rose to meet the \$18 level. But market fundamentals have recently outweighed the psychological boost of the Opec accord, and spot prices have dropped back by over a dollar. The Mideast benchmark grade, Dubai, was trading Friday at around \$16.55 a barrel. The official Opec-agreed price is \$17.42. (Reuters)

Electricity may rise by 6 per cent

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

The Treasury is expected to approve shortly a 6 per cent rise in the price of electricity, Energy Ministry sources said last night.

The rise is due mainly to an increase in the price of oil used to produce about a third of the country's electric power, and a corresponding but less sharp rise in coal prices.

Energy Ministry officials said that the rise will come after 18 months of continuous price reductions which made electricity here "about the cheapest in Europe."

They added that, with the price of oil once again falling, they did not anticipate further increases in the near future.

The Treasury's Economic Steering Committee was yesterday considering the request.

Meanwhile Energy Ministry officials said yesterday that plans to increase the price of petrol to motorists had been postponed because of the recent drop in prices on the world market.

Leumi to pay Bino NIS 17,700 a month

By PINHAS LANDAU

TEL AVIV — Zaidik Bino, the incoming chief executive officer of Bank Leumi, will officially take up his duties today after the bank's board promised him yesterday an interim salary in line with the NIS 17,700 (\$11,000) he was receiving at First International Bank.

The terms of Bino's employment will be finalized only when Leumi's board reaches a decision on the entire wage structure of the bank's senior echelons. A four-and-a-half-hour board meeting yesterday made only limited progress on this thorny issue.

The directors' deliberations will not be helped by the announcement yesterday evening from the Joint

Works Committee of Leumi's staff. They demanded the system of personal contracts, by which the top 25 Leumi executives are paid, should be abolished. In its place, the workers want an open and uniform wage scale for all the bank's employees, as is the case in Bank Hapoalim.

The board decision accepted the principles suggested by the three-man committee of directors, consisting of chairman Meir Heth, Prof. Zvi Susman and Elisha Shahmoon. These principles speak only in vague terms "of fixing the wage scale of the bank's workers in the future," and empower the committee, together with the CEO, to present its conclusions to the full board when they are ready.

Bruno: Don't be intoxicated by stability of economy

By PINHAS LANDAU

TEL AVIV — The greatest challenge facing cabinet ministers, Knesset members, lobbyists and the public as a whole is to find the courage to stand firm against the temptation to become intoxicated from the temporary and shaky respite, by wasting it through squabbling over narrow sectoral interests.

This was the clear warning delivered by Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno in a speech to the Commerce and Industry Club in Tel Aviv over the weekend.

Bruno's speech covered the whole gamut of macro-economic policy, and ranged from guarded backing-patting over the success of the July 1985 economic plan to blunt warnings, regarding the consequences of the achievements being frittered away, to qualified hope that the economy could break out of its decade-long stagnation. He stressed that a firm and consistent policy was needed to accomplish this.

In his address, Bruno urged the government and Knesset to approve the budget framework that the Treasury had presented, although he noted that it would have been preferable for it to contain larger spending cuts and thus a smaller deficit.

But even as formulated, the proposed 1987/88 budget — with its built-in deficit that is larger than that of the previous year — would allow the continuation of the process of capital market reform that was begun last year. If the government can restrict its borrowing, Bruno explained, then the private sector can borrow more to promote growth and facilitate the capital restructuring of corporations and other business entities in financial distress.

In this connection, the governor stressed the distinction between allowing debt-rescheduling, which alleviates temporary financial problems of fundamentally sound units, and between direct budgetary assistance given without clear thought as to priorities and involving budget-busting allocations.

"In any event," he said, "the central condition for any help in rescheduling should be the need to present a clear recovery plan, under which the entity in question accepts clear-cut obligations to streamline itself, and convincingly shows its ability to regain profitability within a reasonable time frame."

Bruno strongly defended the Bank of Israel's decision last week to raise short-term interest rates, a move he said was made necessary by the sharp growth in credit that had funded a huge spending spree by the public. The intention was to bring rates back down in three months or so, if the budget was then clearly under control and consumption and credit growth had slackened.

These short-term interest rate swings need not cause the price of long-term credit to rise, the governor pointed out, but this too was conditional on the degree of budget restraint that the government accepted on itself.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Signs point to stronger dollar

The dollar closed lower over the week, but above levels reached last Monday and Tuesday.

On Monday, the currency closed sharply lower after U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker caused a major shift in market sentiment by quashing speculation of an imminent G-5 meeting. Baker's remark triggered a mad rush to liquidate long dollar positions and set up new short positions.

Earlier in the day the dollar had risen as high as 157.60 on the yen on talk from Japan that a G-5 meeting would take place soon.

Baker added that he and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker did not want to see the dollar fall too far or too fast.

Recent volatility and nervousness may suggest that the dollar is headed for a turning point from which it

might strengthen during the next few weeks. Such a view is still premature, but it merits following.

Fundamental data over the last two weeks have generally been in favor of the dollar, but the market needs more information to be convinced that a fundamental change is occurring in the U.S. economy and in the country's external payment position. It is also possible that officials of the five industrial powers will arrange talks at which reference ranges for the major currencies will be discussed.

The markets in the U.S. will be closed today for the Washington's Birthday holiday. Trading tomorrow is therefore expected to provide a lead as to the short-term course of exchange rates.

The column appears courtesy of Boaz Barak Advisory Service.

WALDHEIM

lication of the Mock letter Waldheim could stay on in office even if he were indeed seriously ill," he added.

The editor of the Vienna weekly *Woche*, Hans Magenschab, traces the letter to Austrian left-wing circles, claiming in an editorial that people close to former chancellor Bruno Kreisky and former foreign minister Erich Lanc are interested in weakening Mock's position because he has stated explicitly that he will not continue with their pro-PLO and pro-Libyan policies.

Viktor Reiman, a columnist of the mass-circulation *Kronenzeitung*, accuses *The Jerusalem Post* of "continuing without hesitation the defamation campaign against Austria

which the World Jewish Congress has started." Stating that *The Post* editor must have had his doubts, as evidenced by the fact that the paper did not publish a note attached to the letter which read, "Please to pay attention: Mr. Mock is very ill. (Parkinson's disease)." Reimann adds that printing allegations without checking their authenticity cannot be excused.

A decision at the end of last week by the Foreign Ministry's political director-general, Josef Beilin, to express official regrets to the Austrian ambassador in Tel Aviv, Otto Pleinhardt, about the publication of the letter has calmed tension in formal relations between Vienna and Jerusalem. Austrian officials here said.

(Continued from Page One)

the sentiments of a number of politicians within Mock's own Austrian People's Party.

The paper also gives prominence to rumours that the People's Party will propose electoral reform according to which Austria's president will in future be elected by the upper house of parliament and not by referendum.

A leading political commentator in Vienna told *The Jerusalem Post* that there was reliable evidence that high-ranking politicians of Mock's People's Party had seriously discussed the possibility of asking Waldheim to step down, ostensibly for health reasons, during November and December 1986. "With the pub-

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	117.58 -0.21%
Non-Bank Index	136.00 -0.34%
Arrangement	105.61 -0.04%
Insurance	122.92 -0.03%
Commerce, Services	129.33 -0.26%
Real Estate	130.12 -0.76%
Industrial	137.00 -0.51%
Textiles	129.32 -1.47%
Metals	125.71 +1.10%
Electronics	146.76 -0.63%
Chemicals	131.17 -0.57%
Industrial Invest.	157.41 -0.08%
Investment Cos.	149.90 -0.02%
General Bond Index	110.38 -0.06%
Index-linked Bonds	111.23 -0.11%
Fully-linked	112.96 -0.25%
Partially-linked	108.52 +0.11%
Dollar-linked Bonds	108.66 +0.11%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.36 -0.02%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	109.36 -0.00%
Long-term 5+ yrs	112.55 +0.38%

Turnovers:

Shares - total	NIS 32,316,000
Arrangement	NIS 10,633,900
Non-bank	NIS 21,682,400
Bonds - total	NIS 6,077,100
Index-linked	NIS 3,579,100
Dollar-linked	NIS 2,498,100
Treasury Bills	NIS 26,283,200

Share Movements:

Advances	116 (135)
of which 5+ %	15 (20)
"buyers only"	2 (12)
Declines	58 (145)
of which 5+ %	26 (31)
"sellers only"	1 (1)
Unchanged	111 (109)
Trading Halt	37 (33)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	Mixed to 1%
3% fully-linked	

4.25% fully-linked	Falls to 3%
60% linked	Stable/slightly falls
Double-linked	Falls to 3%
Dollar-linked	
Admon	Slightly rises
Rimon	Mixed to 1%
Gilboa	Mixed to 1%
For. Govt. Curr.	
denominated	Mixed to 0.5%

Arrangement yields:

Treasury Bills (annual yield)	30-32.70%
IDB ord.	17.03%
Union 0.1	17.05%
Discount A	17.05%
Mizrahi r.	17.05%
Hapoalim r.	17.04%
General A	17.04%
Leumi stock	17.07%
Fin. Trade 1	17.04%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%	Name	Price	Volume	%
Meir Ezra	1350	2448	-3.4	Elron	492500	47	-0.3
Supersol 2	4750	4448	-0.2	Arit	36800	212	-1.1
Delek r.	19800	163	+4.7	Ciel Electronics	3143	8877	-
Lightage	1090	2725	-2.2	Spectronix 1	3085	2701	-
Cold Storage	1900	1012	-6.4	T.A.T. 1	1687	1713	-8.0
Dan Hotels	2896	268	+2.0	Akerstein 1	1225	5598	+1.2
Yarden Hotel	1105	6902	+0.9	Agan 5	19100	252	+1.6
Hilon 1	no trading			Alliance	2310	512	+2.7
Team 1	no trading			Dexter	3100	141	-5.5
Real Estate, Building and Agriculture				Fertilisers	5100	276	-
Azurim	1105	11951	-3.3	Haifa Chem.	no trading		
Elion	520	23272	-2.3	Teva r.	12000	1383	-
Africa ler. 0.1	53700	317	-0.9	Dead Sea r.	3560	5632	-1.4
Dankner	5680	181	-0.4	Petrochem.	595	12523	-2.8
Prop. & Bldg.	5100	2568	-	Neca Chem.	7435	2039	+2.0
Baydole 0.1	6500	823	+2.0	Frutaron	15000	68	-6.3
ILDC r.	83900	194	-1.2	Hadera Paper	464000	317	-
Rassco r.	no trading			Central Trade	11832	1111	-
Mahadim	11400	806	-	Koror p.	882000	90	-2.0
Hadarim	2202	3593	-1.6	Cl Inds.	2825	16954	-
Industrial				Investment Companies			
Dubek b.	6510	2290	-	IDB Dev. r.	7840	4998	-
Pri-Ze 1	no trading			Ellen	17750	177	-
Sunfront	18550	72	-2.6	Afik 1	336	14603	-
Elite	22400	564	-0.4	Gahelot	1455	755	-1.0
Adgar	16050	67	-3.0	Israel Corp. 1	18150	2588	-
Argaman r.	4300	1913	-1.8	Wolfson 1 r.	137000	1	+3.0
Delta G 1	4770	471	-4.0	Hapoalim Inv.	11240	136	-4.5
Maquette 1	27600	189	-2.8	Discount Invest.	4830	7556	-
Polgat	4140	259	-3.3	Mizrahi Invest.	32200	90	+3.2
Schoellerline	15100	94	-2.8	Clal 10	1565	24282	-
Rogosin	3311	4698	+10.0	Landeco 0.1	2627	-	-5.0
Urdan 0.1 r.	8110	101	+0.1	Pama 0.1	13198	300	-0.0
Is. Can Co. 1	3870	3182	-	Oil Exploration			
Zion Cables	2573	781	-	Paz Oil Expl.	28050	298	+1.4
Pecker Steel	20540	77	-1.0	J.O.E.L.	4620	1988	-3.2
Elbit	560500	63	-	Abbreviations:			
				s.o. sellers only			
				b.o. buyers only			

CLASSIFIED

appear on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
MONDAY/WEDNESDAY RATES: Minimum of NIS 14.72 for 8 words; each additional word NIS 1.84.
FRIDAY AND HOLIDAY EVE RATES: Minimum of NIS 20.24 for 8 words; each additional word NIS 2.53. All rates include VAT. **DEADLINES** at our offices — Jerusalem: Monday/Wednesday — 10 a.m. previous day, Friday — 5 p.m. on Wednesday; Tel Aviv and Haifa: 12 noon, 2 days before publication. Ads accepted at offices of *The Jerusalem Post* (see masthead on back page) and all recognized advertising agencies.

DWELLINGS

JERUSALEM

TOURIST BARGAIN, Kiryat Shmuel, nicely furnished, weekly/monthly, Tel. 02-422580.

TEL AVIV

RENTAL, fully furnished, 4 rooms, long-term, Agn. Tel. 03-217432, 03-259796.

CANADIAN-INTERCONTINENTAL, Tel Aviv/Ramat Hasharon/Herzliya Pituah, luxury housing specialists, Tel. 03-282222, Malden.

HERZLIYA

HERZLIYA PITUAH, furnished/unfurnished villas for rent, Morsat, Tel. 052-572759.

SITUATIONS VACANT

ENGLISH SECRETARY (preferably English mother tongue). Required for electronic products import company, 5 days weekly, good conditions. For appointment 03-74623, Anita.

HOUSEHOLD HELP, Filipino preferred, plus sleeping in separate flat; possibly couple. Tel. 03-458534.

PURCHASE/SALE

HAZAN BUYS FURNITURE, antiques, office equipment, liquidations, Tel. 03-831724; evenings: 03-857470.

SERVICES

FURNITURE POLISHING, Eb, renews furniture at your home, Tel. 04-712979.

\$200,000 Yearly

as our Associate/Representative? Write, phone or telex: Dept. 15, Giza Wells/USA, Laguna Park, TX 76634, USA; Tel. (817) 757-6044 (24 hrs.); Telex: 361982, GAS WELLS USA.

FINANCIAL DATA STATE OF EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 2.5% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	13.2	8-25.50%	8-26.00%	12-28.50%
HAPAOALIM	27.1	8-17.00%	9-17.50%	12-20.50%
DISCOUNT	17.12	7-16.00%	8-16.20%	14-18.50%
MIZRAHI	1.12	8-17%	6-17.50%	6-19.50%
FIRST INT'L	13.1	10-16%	11-17.7%	13-20.04%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
 (Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
 Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (February 12)

	MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.625	5.625	5.750	
STG (£10,000 pounds)	1	8.125	8.125	
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.125	3.000	3.250	
SFR (50,000 francs)	2.625	2.750	2.750	
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	2.625	2.500	2.500	

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (February 13)

		CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep.
		Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Rates
Currency basket	1	1.6590	1.6800			1.6695
U.S.A. Dollar	1	1.6020	1.6220	1.57	1.54	1.6123
Deutschmark	1	0.8748	0.8859	0.86	0.80	0.8808
Pound Sterling	1	2.4262	2.4565	2.37	2.48	2.4454
French Franc	1	0.2626	0.2659	0.25	0.27	0.2645
Japanese Yen	100	1.0456	1.0556	1.02	1.07	1.0475
Dutch Florin	1	0.7748	0.7845	0.76	0.80	0.7805
Swiss Franc	1	1.0339	1.0468	1.01	1.06	1.0412
Swedish Krone	1	0.2455	0.2486	0.24	0.25	0.2470
Norwegian Krone	1	0.2282	0.2311	0.22	0.23	0.2295
Denish Krone	1	0.2319	0.2348	0.23	0.24	0.2333
Finnish Mark	1	0.3507	0.3551	0.34	0.36	0.3530
Canadian Dollar	1	1.1911	1.2059	1.17	1.22	1.1987
Australian Dollar	1	1.0637	1.0770	0.98	1.08	1.0710
S. African Rand	1	0.7650	0.7745	0.50	0.60	0.7704
Belgian Franc	10	0.4177	0.4229	0.41	0.43	0.4255
Austrian Shilling	10	1.2443	1.2598	1.22	1.27	1.2518
Italian Lira	1000	1.2304	1.2458	1.20	1.27	1.2379
Jordanian Dinar	1	—	—	4.49	4.77	4.6757
Egyptian Pound	1	—	—	0.82	0.87	0.8465
ECU	1	1.9039	1.8264			1.8167

THE JERUSALEM POST

Art Rath
Editor and
Managing DirectorEli Noy General Manager
Shalom Weiss Treasurer
Avraham Levin Advertising Manager
Yosef Horn Press Manager
Ray Lewis Circulation ManagerDavid Landau Associate Managing Editor
David Gross Associate Managing Editor
Yaakov Reuel Editorials Editor
Shalom Cohen Op-ed Editor
Hanan Shier Supplements Editor

Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955; Editor 1955-1974 TEL LURIE, Editor 1974-1975 LEA BEN DOR. EDITORIAL OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, Jerusalem P.O. Box 81 (91000) Telephone 551616, Telex 26121, Fax 551670. TEL AVIV 9 Rehov Carlebach, POB 20126 (61201) Telephone 24222, 288231-6 (six lines) Fax 203528. HAIFA 16 Rehov Nordau, Hadar Hacarmel, POB 8110 (31047) Telephone 645444 Fax 645446. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Palestine Post Ltd. Printed by The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem. Registered at the G.P.O. The Jerusalem Post 1987. Reproduction, or storage in a retrieval system, is prohibited without permission.

Pilgrimage to Washington

IN THE PAST two decades an almost annual visit by Israel's head of government to Washington has become something of a must, whether truly necessary or not. The journey to the U.S. capital on which Premier Yitzhak Shamir embarked last night shapes up as a largely ceremonial, even pointless, enterprise.

Its purpose is not to introduce a new Israeli political leader to top American policy-makers: Mr. Shamir's measure was taken by President Ronald Reagan some three years ago already, during his first stint as premier. Nor is the purpose to display what Golda Meir liked to call her "shopping list," chiefly of military items.

Premier Shamir has gone to Washington with the primary aim of reminding all and sundry that it is *he* who is the premier. This should presumably help tilt the balance of voting forces to his camp at the coming final session of the Herut convention – and to his party in the next national election, which may well be held rather sooner than was originally expected. So never mind that the visit is being undertaken against the background of an unprecedented governmental disarray which Mr. Shamir had left behind him in Jerusalem.

Israel's friends in Washington, however, have seen to it that the visit should also seem beneficial to Israel nationally and to the bilateral Israeli-American relationship.

Last week the secretaries of state and defence, George Shultz and Caspar Weinberger, informed the Senate Armed Services Committee that the administration was prepared to grant Israel, as well as Egypt, the valuable status of "major non-Nato ally," already enjoyed by Australia, Japan and South Korea. The news must have come as a bit of a jolt to Mr. Shamir, who in previous visits to reporters had billed the issue as worth discussing, but not as likely to be wound up. In fact, and as he knew, it had already been all wrapped up months ago by Mr. Shamir's colleagues from the Alignment, Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres.

The idea of an international conference on Middle East peace will doubtless be a major subject of Mr. Shamir's talks in Washington. The premier will seek to enlist Mr. Shultz's backing for his own view that any such conference, if not a mere chimera, is bound to degenerate into an instrument of Soviet meddling and Arab extremism rather than promote direct negotiations without preconditions.

So far, Mr. Shultz's position has been that the conference, while hardly an ideal procedure for securing Jordan's entry into peace talks, is not the worst either – given King Hussein's reluctance, or inability, to take the leap any other way. This is roughly what Mr. Peres has been arguing for over a year now.

If the issue of aliyah from the Soviet Union arises in this context – as the price of the Kremlin's participation in the conference – it is not likely to be on Mr. Shamir's initiative. The premier was reportedly set to urge the administration to withdraw the grant of "political refugee" status to Soviet Jews who leave their native land with Israeli visas. But even that was to be nothing better than lip service to the sacred cause of aliyah.

For Mr. Shamir had already been advised that the decision in the matter lay with the same American-Jewish organizations that over a decade ago prevailed on the administration to reward Soviet dropouts by bestowing the "political refugee" status upon them.

Before he takes time out to address the American Jewish public outside Washington – the journey is scheduled to take nine days – Mr. Shamir will also seek to persuade the administration that it should continue reaching out to "moderate" elements in Iran, without trying guiltily to compensate Arab states it considers "moderate" by selling them arms; and to convince the Congress that such military connection as Jerusalem maintains with Pretoria is justified by its concern for the welfare of South African Jewry, and is no violation of any congressional ban. This may take some doing.

Still, the nation's good wishes are extended to the premier. Although he represents only a minority, he speaks for us all.

Trifling with the law

THERE WERE 52 rabbinical court judges and municipal rabbis among the 150 or so signatories of a petition last month protesting the High Court's decision in the matter of Shoshana Miller, the Reform convert. They not only criticized the court's ruling, but called on the Interior Ministry to disregard it rather than issue Ms. Miller an ID card in which she would be marked down as Jew by national group.

Attorney-General Yosef Harish was appalled by the terms of the petition, as well as by its circulation. He suggested that the signatories, supposedly all men of law, might have been guilty of the criminal offence of obstructing the course of justice. But he flinched from the "wholesale prosecution" of nearly three score rabbis which, he thought, would not be in the public interest.

So the attorney-general decided to wait and see what disciplinary measures the Religious Affairs Minister Zevulun Hammer planned to take against his rabbinical charges. Mr. Harish termed this "consulting" Mr. Hammer.

Yesterday Mr. Hammer himself consulted the chief rabbis, and the results need not even be guessed. The offending signatories to the anti-High Court petition will be rapped just so lightly on the knuckles, and asked not to repeat it. This, indeed, is about the limit that the NRP's Zevulun Hammer could be expected to go.

But this Mr. Harish already knew when he passed the buck – an object lesson by the Attorney-General of how much flex he finds in the law.

Rent-A-Car

FOR TOURISTS:
FROM \$6 PER DAY

All cars new. Pick up and delivery free.
TAMIR, Rent-a-Car
6 Kikar Ha'atzmaut, Netanya.
Tel. 053-31631 (day) 053-25763 (night)

BOOKS' INN

181 Harosh St., Ramat Gan
Tel. 03-760066
Aviva and Sylvia
buy and sell English, Hebrew and school books. Selection of Bar Mitzva gifts



Change of Telephone Number

The telephone number of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has been changed to 04-825544

American Jewry:
Dead or alive?

Aryeh Rubinstein

DEMOGRAPHIC reports that the American Jewish community is headed for extinction are dismissed as "oversimplified doomsday prophecy" by Calvin Goldscheider, professor of Jewish studies and sociology at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. Inter-marriage in most cases does not derive from a desire to assimilate, and current intermarriage is likely to be a gain, not a loss, for the Jewish community, he asserts.

In the 1970s, and until 1984, Goldscheider divided his time between Brown and Hebrew University, where he started as an associate professor and was soon promoted to full professor. He is influential in demographic circles in the U.S.

"The American Jewish community is powerful and cohesive," Goldscheider says. "It has strong anchors of social, religious, and family life. It is neither diminishing demographically nor weakening Jewishly. It is not about to disappear... It is... becoming more Jewish, stronger, more articulate, more cohesive [that is one of his favourite words] as a community... It is... entering a period of flourishing and creative development."

Goldscheider presents this rosy thesis in *The American Jewish Community: Social Science Research and Policy Implications*, published jointly by Brown University's Program in Judaic Studies and the Israel-Diaspora Institute of Tel Aviv University.

But Goldscheider's 52-page exposition is only part of the book. It is followed by 85 pages of responses by 12 academics and religious leaders who accepted an invitation to comment on the essay. Goldscheider then returns with a 15-page epilogue, which is followed by an afterword by Sheldon M. Schreier, who heads the Israel-Diaspora Institute. This symposium presentation undoubtedly adds spice to the subject.

Thus, Dr. Reuven Hammer, dean of the Jewish Theological Seminary in Jerusalem, challenges the "exaggerated claim" that American Jewry is about to enter a golden age. All that Goldscheider has shown is that Jews try to stick together – and cohesiveness emerges as the main positive quality of American Jewry, Hammer says.

He refers to Goldscheider's discussion of Jewish education, which highlights the fact that "parents bring their children to school, have contact with other Jewish parents and with Jewish teachers and other Jewish children... It is clearly what community is all about."

"Indeed," agrees Hammer, following with the coup de grace: "But it is not what education is all about."

GOLDSCHIEDER ascribes the gloomy predictions to the "assimilation perspective" of demographers who are faithful to the Zionist ideology that sees the eventual demise of Jewish communities outside the Jewish state. But he gives his word that he himself is untainted by any bias. His thesis "is not based on an ideological commitment; it is not an outgrowth of a theological or religious position."

Yet he is able to sneer at "the beautiful myth (and insistent ideology) that Jews are one – a myth perpetrated by Zionists and UJA leaders." When he says that, of course, he is the dispassionate scientist, merely summarizing the figures on the latest computer printout.

Even more telling is Goldscheider's discussion of "the American-Israeli population" (i.e., yordim living in America). He thinks more should be done to integrate them into the Jewish communities where they live – certainly a laudable goal. But then he goes on:

(Continued from Page One)

Yosef Begun was the sole Soviet inmate still imprisoned under Article 70 of the criminal code, which bans "anti-Soviet propaganda and agitation."

All 140 others were pardoned and freed earlier this month under a special Kremlin release.

Last week a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said Begun had not been freed because he refused to give a pledge to desist from anti-state activities.

Begun has been sentenced to exile or prison three times during his 16-year campaign to emigrate to Israel. Begun first applied to leave the Soviet Union in 1971. His application was rejected on the grounds that he was in possession of classified information, and he was dismissed from his job.

In 1977, he was sentenced to two years of exile in Siberia for "parasitism." Soon after his release he was arrested again, accused of violating residence regulations and exiled to Siberia for three more years.

He was arrested yet again in

"The potential they represent as bridges between American Jews and Israel has not been exploited... Just as American Jewish immigration to Israel is a powerful bond between the American Jewish community and Israel, the reverse (Israeli Jewish immigration to the U.S.) should be viewed as a cross-national bond fostering new networks of interaction."

And we fools living here always regarded every yored as a walking advertisement that Israel has failed! How could we have been so obtuse? No doubt because we imbibed all those Zionist *bohoh-maisis*.

But before we do penance for our folly, we might consider something about Goldscheider himself. He lived in Israel as an oleh, and he has returned to the U.S. So he is not an observer but one of the players, and maybe he wants to give his move legitimacy.

Then again, maybe not. If mixed marriages can be a gain for the Jewish people, even if the non-Jewish spouse does not convert, why can't yordim be a bond between American and Israeli Jews? As to the nature of the yordim's message, that will presumably be explained in the next lesson.

RABBI Richard G. Hirsch, executive director of the World Union for Progressive Judaism, is one of several respondents who reject Goldscheider's rosy view of mixed marriage. "Making the best of a bad situation *ex post facto* is one thing, but how can we afford to remove the stigma against intermarriage?" Hirsch asks. It is good to hear this from a Reform rabbi. But Hirsch knows, of course, that 40 per cent of American Reform rabbis – his former colleagues – are prepared to officiate at mixed marriage ceremonies.

Hirsch sees yet another value judgement in Goldscheider's call for "symmetry" in Israeli-American relations. Among Goldscheider's policy targets, he notes, there is no reference to any American Jewish obligation to foster aliyah. Most American Jewish leaders would probably contend that from the perspective of Jewish survival, the key question is not *where* Jews live but *how* they live. But Hirsch sees it differently. Hirsch points out:

"The Jewish State must have a significant majority of Jews. Given the current demographic patterns in the Arab and Jewish populations and the current rate of aliyah and yerida, within a generation Jews may be a minority in the borders of Eretz Yisrael."

But Goldscheider's contemptuous attitude towards Zionism, his cheerful acceptance of mixed marriages, his silence on aliyah are not the only areas where his personal prejudices come out. These are also reflected in his cavalier dismissal of the possibility of doing anything about the low Jewish birth rate or the growing rate of intermarriage.

"Evidence shows unmistakably," he pontificates, "that these [the size of the American Jewish population and its low fertility level] are neither problems nor amenable to policy manipulation."

This blithe linking of "no problem, no solution" gives away the game. Necessity is the mother of invention. If we consider the size and birth rate important, maybe we can knock our heads together until we come up with a solution. But Goldscheider is quick to declare that there is no remedy *because* he has already determined that size is not important.

Leningrad in November 1982, and sentenced to seven years in a strict-regime labour camp.

Soviet Jewry activists held rallies in both Tel Aviv and Jerusalem yesterday.

At the Jerusalem demonstration, police briefly detained six protesters after they chained themselves to the gate of the Prime Minister's Office.

A cabinet communiqué released before the news of Begun's release said that Prime Minister Shamir "expressed the full identification of the government of Israel and the people of Israel with the struggle of Yosef Begun."

Dr. Haim Margolis, a friend of Begun, said on Israel television last night that the main reason for Begun's release was that "[Kremlin leader Mikhail] Gorbachev is trying to improve his image."

Margolis said: "In Begun's case, I am sure that the battle for his release, throughout the world, but primarily in Moscow, was what tipped the balance."

The Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday named more Jews – Andrei Livshitz, Eugenia Plankner, Semion Yantovski, Irina Gurvich and Leonid Yuzefovich – that the government would not allow to emigrate because they know state secrets.

A ministry spokesman last Thursday released a list of eight other persons being refused permission to emigrate on the same grounds.

A visit to the museum is educational. But kids enjoy it anyway.

At least two of the respondents differ with him on whether the birth rate can be increased. Prof. Harold Himmelfarb, who teaches sociology at Ohio State University, says that "All that needs to be changed is the notion that the most desirable number of children is two, and increase it to three." And offering free Jewish school tuition for all children in a family beyond the first two might give the necessary impetus for that change.

Bernard Reisman, Professor of American Jewish communal studies at Brandeis, makes two other mundane proposals that Goldscheider presumably knows will not work: (1) Provide support to the two-professional couple; and (2) Make available quality day care under Jewish auspices to meet the needs of single or two working Jewish parents, and provide positive Jewish learning in the child's critical early years.

To cope with the intermarriage problem, Reisman suggests that services be designed that are "appropriately sophisticated to help interested Jewish young adults in finding appropriate mates."

One of the most stimulating responses is that of Jacob B. Ukeles, an independent planning and management consultant who served in 1981-85 as executive director for community services at the New York Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. Intermarriage is not a problem because of "losses," he says, but because different attitudes towards intermarriage and conversion exacerbate the divisions within the Jewish community.

He poses some pertinent questions: Is a non-Jewish spouse or child of a mixed marriage to be accepted in the community? Is a commitment to convert to Judaism required for acceptance? What definitions of Jewishness and ground rules for conversion apply, halachic or non-halachic ones?

"There is a potential for schism around these issues probably not seen in Jewish history since the Karaites movement," Ukeles warns.

GOLDSCHIEDER'S conclusion that "there seems to be little doubt about the growing secularization of American Jews" met with varied reactions.

Hammer agrees with that statement but goes on to ask two questions: Can Judaism exist for long outside of Israel without some strong religious base? ("I have some idea of what secular Judaism means in Israel. I have no idea what it represents elsewhere.") Second, for those to whom religion is an indispensable part of Judaism, is Judaism totally or largely secularized really important?

On the other hand, Reisman has found great interest in Jewish religious/spiritual links among young people. "Although not necessarily in the same way Jewish religiosity and spirituality have been expressed by prior generations," he points to the *havurot* and *minyanim* they are forming "to seek out Jewish religious definitions which are both authentically Jewish and consonant with their modern, intellectual values. They appear to recognize that for Jews, ethnicity may not be enough to sustain the community."

Prof. Jonathan D. Sarna, of Hebrew Union College, notes that all analyses of the future carry with them an element of self-negation. "Precisely because so many researchers have gloomily predicted American Jewry's coming disappearance, more money than ever before has been pumped into... Jewish education and culture."

The writer is a member of the editorial staff of The Jerusalem Post.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

THE JAPHET SETTLEMENT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Your front page story on Bank Leumi of Feb. 13 includes the following statement: "...\$4.4 million severance payment and \$30,000 a month pension awarded to Bank Leumi's ex-chairman Ernest Japhet authorized by Dulzin..."

This is totally inaccurate. The correct facts are indicated in the following paragraph taken from a letter I have sent to the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency and leadership of the Zionist Movement:

"A few months ago, in October 1985, upon learning from press reports that Mr. Japhet was to receive five million dollars as severance compensation from the bank, I immediately called the new chairman,

Mr. Eli Hurwitz, and demanded that he freeze this decision until the matter could be clarified. To my regret, Mr. Hurwitz confirmed the facts, but said that it was too late – the money had already been paid to Mr. Japhet. (The arrangement had been made under previous leadership by a committee of three bank directors but was never brought for approval to the full board of directors.) After having explored all options, he explained that the bank had been in a position of fulfilling a contractual agreement it had signed some time ago with Mr. Japhet."

ARYEL DULZIN
Chairman
of the Jewish Agency Executive
Jerusalem.

PROBLEMS OF ABORTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – Had 17-year old Yael Shrikli taken the option open to her as a single woman of having a legal abortion performed in a hospital, she would almost certainly be alive today. Part of the tragedy is that she felt it necessary to choose an illegal abortion in the hope of avoiding disclosure of her situation ("Not as planned" – February 6).

We agree with Professor Palti, who is quoted in the article as saying that sex education and readily available birth control devices would reduce the need for abortions and the temptation to seek, for reasons of secrecy and speed, the illegal route.

However, we wish to point out that the most immediate cause of Yael Shrikli's death was the general anaesthetic under which the abortion was performed. In Israel, legal abortions performed in hospitals are also done under general anaesthetic. Thus, the girl's allergic reaction to the anaesthetic could have occurred

in hospital as well – although her death as a result of it might have been prevented.

One sure way to reduce the risk to women from abortions is to avoid performing them under general anaesthetic. It is common practice in the U.S. and other countries to perform legal abortions on an outpatient basis under local anaesthetic. Appropriate counselling and medical staff support enable women to be cooperative patients without being exposed to the risks of general anaesthesia for this relatively risk-free procedure.

It is our opinion that health care professionals, journalists, and women themselves should recognize the need for a change in "standard procedure" in this matter in Israel.

DIANA SHYE
MICHAEL SHONBRUN
Task Force on Women's Health
The Israel Women's Network
Jerusalem.

NO GUERRILLA

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, – On February 2, you referred to Dominick McGlinchey as "once the most wanted guerrilla in Britain and Ireland," in a report about the shooting dead of his wife Mary at her home in front of her two children.

The former leader of the Irish National Liberation Army who has boasted of killing 30 people and of having taken part in a 200 bombings is not a "guerrilla" as you describe him. He is a terrorist.

The British press never refers to perpetrators of Irish sectarian and political violence as "guerrillas." In

the case of Middle Eastern terrorists, however, they frequently muddle the terms, much to our consternation.

Your use of the word "guerrilla" does not help us make our case against terrorist groups attacking Israel and Jews. I have never seen "guerrilla" used in your publication to refer to a member of the PLO or one of its violent branches.

BURT KEIMACH,
Britain-Israel
Public Affairs Committee
London.



Daily bus
\$25 - \$20* - One way
\$40 - \$30* - Tel Aviv - Cairo - Tel Aviv
\$75 - \$63* - Tel Aviv - Cairo - Tel Aviv
+ 3 nights on B.B. basis
\$79 - \$69* - 4 days/3 nights on B.B. basis - panoramic tour
\$125 - 4 days/3 nights on half board
2 days of touring in Cairo, Giza Pyramids
\$320 - 8 days/7 nights on half board
basis. Touring in Cairo, Luxor and Aswan. Deluxe hotels in upper Egypt
All the tours are available with deluxe hotels
We'll arrange your visa (for Tourists) the same day (in Tel Aviv only) (subject to Consulate office hours)
SPECIAL OFFER FOR STUDENTS
CAIRO & BACK - 1 NIGHTS
HOTEL LOTUS (TOWN CENTER) \$54
Dollar rates for tourists
* Weekend reduction or Youth Fare
Tel Aviv 142 Harkov St. (03) 221477
Jerusalem 201 24102/24103/24104
Tel Aviv 1067 20130, 20150

Galilee Tours
Give generously to
THE JERUSALEM POST
"FORSAKE ME NOT" Fund

Dollars and sense...

The Tel Aviv Hilton Executive Business Center and The Jerusalem Post business pages

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.
Israel Money Markets
The Tel Aviv Hilton Executive Business Center
The Jerusalem Post business pages
Dear Sir,
Having waited many months as countless business trips abroad, I am happy to report that I am back in Tel Aviv. I am sure you are too.
You and your staff clearly appreciate the speed, efficiency and courtesy which are essential for the guest conducting business away from home.
From the warm welcome of the hoteliers at your Executive Business Center, which offers unique secretarial services and an outstanding range of hi-tech equipment and information services, each day of my stay in your hotel has been a delight, enhanced, of course, by my daily copy of the Jerusalem Post.
Yours sincerely,
The Tel Aviv Hilton distributes complimentary copies of The Jerusalem Post to guests every day.